The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

A Night at Luna Park–Where the Syndicate Never Loses!

Will the Chiang--Chang Alliance Bring Peace?

China and the Williamstown "Sewing Circle"

The Visit of the British Economic Mission

Settlement of Sino-Russian Trouble Near, by C. Y. W. Meng; Hankow Concession and Matter of Sino-Japanese Relations; China's Interest in American Recognition of Russia; Development of Postal Savings and Remittances in China, by C. S. Marvin; Justice More Advanced at Canton than Elsewhere, but There Are Occasional Lapses, by Edgar Snow; How Low Silver Affects China's Trade, by Julean Arnold; Conditions in the Shanghai Leather Market, by Harold D. Robison; Economic Importance of Tung Oil, by T. J. Ling; Nanking's Mistaken Move, by Dr. Wu Lien-Teh.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1930 VOLUME 55, NUMBER 1

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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CHINA AND THE WILLIAMSTOWN "SEWING CIRCLE"

WILLIAM Loeb, Jr., son of the famous secretary to the late Theodore Roosevelt, contributed an article to the October 8 *Outlook and Independent* which should be of considerable interest to the Chinese in view of its bearing on the so-called "Williamstown Institute of Politics," which Mr. Loeb designated as the "Summer Sewing Circle or Decline of Williamstown." Members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking will not need any explanation, but for other readers it should be explained that in 1920 there was organized at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., a so-called institute of politics. It was financed originally by Bernard M. Baruch who was associated with President Woodrow Wilson, during the world war, but in recent years the institute has been financed by other interests. Although entirely unofficial, it immediately attracted world political and economic leaders who discussed international affairs at "round-table" conferences. Speakers representing both sides of controversial questions were invited and since there were no official restrictions, the airing of views undoubtedly contributed considerably to an understanding of world problems. Williamstown immediately became important all over the world and the reports were cabled to newspapers everywhere. China, Japan and other countries sent representatives who participated in the discussions. But while Williamstown had a good beginning and still enjoys much prestige, the discussions in recent years have degenerated into what Mr. Loeb terms a "summer sewing circle" participated in largely by paid propagandists. His indictment against the conference is three-fold: a disregard of impartiality which results in many conferences where but one side of a question is represented, a complete departure from the principle avowed originally of limiting the membership of the Institute to only those people whose background and abilities fitted them to make contributions to the discussions, and a lack of discrimination in choosing speakers and round-table leaders which has resulted in the introduction to the Institute of many propagandists and speakers whose closed minds and emotional bias utterly unfit them to conduct enlightened discussion." From this point Mr. Loeb describes what took place at the Williamstown Institute this last summer, declaring that the discussions pertaining to the Russian recognition question, South America and British India were all "packed" by interested

parties who wished to put over special propagandas. In Mr. Loeb's opinion the only redeeming element of the meeting was the China round-table conference, the chairman of which was Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, who really made a serious attempt to have both sides of controversial questions pertaining to Japan and Chinese nationalism presented. Mr. Loeb declared that few of the leading American newspapers pay any serious attention to the Institute anymore, due to their knowledge of its decadence into nothing more than an outlet for paid-propagandists to air their views.

CHINA'S INTEREST IN AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA

REPORTS by the *United Press* from Washington indicate that the question of American recognition of Soviet Russia may be fought out in the session of Congress which opened this week. The matter of U. S. recognition of the Soviet regime is being pushed by certain "big-business" interests which have invested heavily in Russia and desire full diplomatic recognition as a means of legalizing and stabilizing their position. Moscow desires recognition in the hope that it would be followed by credits which the Soviets sorely require for putting through their five-year industrial program and stabilizing their currency. Big business in America is arguing that diplomatic recognition would speed up trade between the two countries and thus relieve the economic depression and unemployment. Big business also argues that the establishment of diplomatic relations might have the ultimate effect of winning Russia away from communism; otherwise that a close association of Sovietism and Capitalism might show the Leninites the error of their ways. But behind all the arguments of Big Business is the motive of protection for investments already made. The American Government has withheld recognition on two chief counts: (1) Refusal of the Soviets to recognize the debts of the preceding Czarist and Kerensky regimes; and (2) Active propagation of Communism within the borders of other nations, including the United States. Hamilton Fish, chairman of the congressional committee which has been investigating "Red" activities in the United States, reported on Dec. 1 that there are approximately a half-million Communists in the United States. Diplomatic recognition of Russia would have the natural effect of stimulating the activities of the American Reds. The matter of Soviet "dumping" of Russian products on the world's markets, also enters into the question of American recognition.

Aside from the interest of the American people in this question of Russian recognition, it also constitutes a matter of major interest on the part of China. China has passed through all the stages of relations with Soviet Russia from a close political and military alliance in 1926-1927 to a complete break-off of relations and a near war last year. At the present the status of Sino-Russian relations might be described as a sort of "twilight-zone" between diplomatic recognition and non-recognition. While Soviet consuls are functioning in Manchuria, they are not permitted in the area south of the Great Wall. For many months Chinese delegates have been playing a waiting-game with Soviet officialdom in Moscow with little actual accomplishment on the credit side, the bone of contention being the Habarovsk Protocol which Moscow forced on China at the point of the bayonet last year. The matter of American recognition of the Soviets interests China from two major points of view: The Chinese Eastern Railway and Russian adherence to various international commitments concerned with the Open Door Doctrine. Russia was not admitted to the sessions at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922, hence is not bound by any understandings pertaining to China that were reached at that meeting. Russian activities in China since that time have often appeared in the light of Soviet revenge for the snubs received at Washington eight years ago. As Russia is not bound by any of the international agreements whereby the Powers bound themselves not to aggress on China or interfere in Chinese domestic affairs, Moscow has acted the part of the international "bad-boy" since that time. Russia is the only country that holds Chinese territory and the only country that has actively interfered in Chinese domestic politics since the Washington Conference. Whether American recognition of the Soviets would also carry with it Russian adherence to the Washington agreements concerning China, would naturally depend upon what was decided upon at the time recognition was granted. Germany was not represented at the Washington Conference but has since adhered to the commitments concerning China. Looking at the question from this point of view American recognition of Soviet Russia might conceivably lead to a considerable stabilization of international politics in the Far East.

The Chinese Eastern Railway question is also a matter of interest in connection with the problem of American recognition of the Soviets. The C. E. R. was built by Czarist Russia with money borrowed in France. During the period of Allied intervention in Russia the C. E. R. was administered by an inter-allied technical board headed by an American engineer, Col. John F. Stevens. In that period Americans invested considerable money in the railway. The present Bolshevist Government in Moscow first repudiated the French loan to the C. E. R. and the Sino-Soviet board of directors in Harbin has never taken any steps to repay the Americans who advanced money to the railway during the period of inter-allied administration. As the Chinese Eastern Railway passes through Chinese territory, the C. E. R. question never will be settled properly until the Chinese are permitted to purchase the road and the Soviets are induced to repay their debts to France. American recognition of Soviet Russia should also take this question into consideration along with the other matters of inducing Russia to adhere to the Washington commitments pertaining to a recognition of the territorial and political integrity of the Chnese Republic. When the Soviet army invaded Chinese territory last year and laid waste the border districts, the American Government had no diplomatic machinery available for protesting except through the then recently-concluded Kellogg anti-war pact. The weakness of this me-

thod was apparent, a weakness which will not be remedied until Russia is brought within the egis provided in the Washington agreements pertaining to and concerning the protection of the territorial and political sovereignty of China. The active possibility of future armed conflict between Japan and Soviet Russia adds a further interest to this question!

The Hankow Concession and the Matter of Sino-Japanese Relations

THE Japanese always preface their statements about relinquishing any of their "special rights" in China with sympathetic words telling how Japan once occupied an international position of inferiority somewhat similar to that occupied by China today. But when it comes to the actual question of relinquishment, the Chinese usually have discovered that the Japanese are more difficult to dislodge than any of the other Powers. This is shown in reports of current conversations pertaining to the Japanese Concession at Hankow. A few days ago Dr. C. T. Wang sent the Japanese Government a note asking that representatives be appointed for the purpose of discussing the rendition of the Japanese Concession at Hankow, but this note has not aroused any overwhelming enthusiasm on the part of the Japanese Government or press. Inspired reports broadcasted by the semi-official *Rengo* news service from Tokyo, have suggested any number of reasons why a discussion of this important question would be premature at this time. One report which appeared in the foreign newspapers in Shanghai on Nov. 30 declared, "It is held that the internal situation in China is so far from being clarified that there is every reason to defer action in regard to this important diplomatic problem until a much later date when it may be possible to look farther ahead into the future of the Nanking Government than at the present moment." Later it was stated there was a possibility that the question "might be discussed next spring, provided of course, that the situation in China continues to improve as rapidly as present events would indicate."

That there is nothing new in this standard Japanese attitude is indicated in a paragraph which appears in the 1930 "Survey of American Foreign Relations," by Dr. Charles P. Howland, recently published for the U. S. Council on Foreign Relations by the Yale University Press. This paragraph reads,

> "An interesting commentary on the agitation for the abolition of exterritoriality in Japan is that in its treaty with China of July 21, 1896, which followed the successful war of 1894-1895, Japan insisted on retaining its exterritoriality rights in China, while at the same time withdrawing the reciprocal privileges enjoyed by Chinese in Japan. The mutual recognition of exterritoriality rights by each nation in the territory of the other had up to that time been the normal arrangement for intercourse between Far Eastern countries, and had been expressly stipulated by a treaty between China and Japan signed in 1871. The treaty of 1896 emphasized the claim of Japan to be treated by China as belonging to the same category as the western Powers."

The likelihood that serious complications may shortly arise between China and Japan over various outstanding questions, including that of the Hankow Concession, is indicated in recent dispatches from Japan which reflect Japanese reactions regarding the alliance between Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang. It is easy to see that Japanese officialdom is not overly enthusiastic regarding recent unification moves in Nanking which have been participated in by the head of the Manchurian Government. The Tokyo correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, in an article which was published on Nov. 28, stated that "quite a large section of Japanese opinion is inclined to the belief that the present fraternizing of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria and of President Chiang Kai-shek is the prelude for a China-wide economic *putsch* (drive) against Japan and Soviet Russia." Continuing, the article stated that Chang Hsueh-liang has long been eager to reduce the influence, authority and prestige which the semi-official South Manchuria Railway Company of Japan enjoys in his domain and is out to compete with the Japanese railway system by modernizing his rail systems and by strengthening such economic establishments as are under his political control. For this purpose, Chang Hsueh-liang is alleged to have already formulated plans which, when completed, will divert passengers and freight from the Japanese lines to his own, something to which, it is expected Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will readily give assent. Also it was stated that Japanese newspaper correspondents stationed in China have sent articles to their papers in Japan claiming that Mukden and Nanking have agreed to secure tariff autonomy for China and to present a united front, through the instrumentality of the boycott, against any country that places obstacles in the way of China attaining this fiscal autonomy. As America and Britain are expected to consent to the Chinese program, a fresh recrudescence of anti-Japanism and a further wielding of the boycott weapon may be expected in the event Tokyo refuses to yield to the Chinese demand. In conclusion the article stated that the Mukden authorities are trying very hard to adopt various anti-Japanese measures and Chang Hsueh-liang, in order to get Nanking's support, has courted the friendship of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The *Manchuria Daily News*, organ of the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen has published further information regarding an alleged understanding between Mukden and Nanking on the Manchurian railway question. According to a report appearing in the issue of Nov. 25, it was claimed that the Chiang-Chang agreement covered three chief points, (1) China should work gradually to break down the monopoly of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway through the construction of new Chinese lines, completion of the Port of Hulutao, etc.: (2) The earnings of all Chinese Government railways north of the Yellow River should go to the Manchurian authorities to be used for the furtherance of the Chinese program of economic development in the Northeast; (3) Headquarters for the Nationalist, or Kuomintang Party, should be established in Hopei (Chihli) and Mukden under the direction of

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

While the Japanese newspapers, acting under official inspiration, may claim that Japan will refuse to accede to China's wishes in respect to the rendition of the Hankow Concession, it is unlikely that the Japanese Government will carry its opposition to the point of provoking a renewal of Chinese boycott activities. The reason for this is that such a move would be in conflict with the present policy of the Japanese Government and in particular would be disastrous to Japanese business which requires the trade of China for bare existence at the present time. A further reason is that Japanese industrialists would not favor a policy likely to provoke antagonism in China at a time when Japan's chief rival, Great Britain, is making active preparations to recover her position in the China textile trade. Nearly thirty percent of Japan's exports, chiefly in the form of textiles, are consumed in China, hence it is extremely unlikely that Japan's industrial leaders would permit the Japanese Government to do anything at this period of world economic depression, to interfere with this trade. Japan, particularly at this time, requires international peace and stability to maintain the delicate trade balance on which her economic welfare depends. Japan's industrial development calls for a strengthening of Japan's economic position in the open field of international competition in China. Although Japan's peaceful economic policy received a set-back during the regime of General Baron Tanaka, the Japanese people generally realize that the welfare of their country depends upon the extension of Japanese industry and the opening up of new markets, all of which can only be accomplished through the maintenance of peaceful relations with China.

A Night at Luna Park—Where the Syndicate Never Loses!

HAVING in mind the correspondence which has passed between the Director-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Commissioner of Police on the subject of dog-racing in Shanghai—not forgetting the strong expressions of opinion which have appeared in the columns of the press on the same question—a visit to one of the two dog-racing courses operating in the International Settlement, namely "Luna Park," was not altogether devoid of interest. For how could one get a true realization of the real state of affairs without first paying at least one visit to a course?

A visitor to Luna Park, whether he goes for the purpose of gambling or as an ordinary spectator, is amazed at the number of people who find their way to this track on a Saturday night. Naturally, the Chinese form the major part of the audience, for was it not for their special benefit (read the prospectus) that these tracks were laid down by the enterprising Britisher?

Apparently the price of entrance to the various enclosures, painted on wooden boards and distributed all over the place is of little consequence. The wholesale distribution of free tickets, even to the members' stand, is an indication that little attention is paid to the mere matter of gate receipts. One's presence is required (together with a generously filled pocket wallet) and everything is done to entice one there, even up to the point of giving you a free ticket and free transportation.

If you have not managed to get one of the hundreds of free tickets distributed before each meeting, all you have to do is to buy a $2.00 ticket sold on the streets by coolies for the small sum of 20 cents small money. With this apparent display of generosity on the part of the syndicate operating the track, one should not be surprised if he saw a prominent business man rubbing shoulders with his private ricksha coolie in the $2.00 stand, or bumping into his children's amah at the pari-mutuel.

A casual glance at the flotsam and jetsam passing to and fro convinces one that there are many people attending these meetings who really cannot afford to do so. The low salaried clerk is much in evidence and young girls still in their 'teens struggle at the pari-mutuel with all sorts and conditions of men to buy their ticket on the dog they fancy. It is this mad rush at the counters where the tickets are sold that brings one in close contact with the horrors of dog-racing. Men and women push each other to get a ticket before the ringing of the bell announces the closing of the pari-mutuel for that particular race.

Especially if the information has got round that a certain dog is bound to win, it would not be an exaggeration to say that feelings run so high at the ticket counter that many fights occur between persons who accuse each other of showing unnecessary violence when purchasing their tickets. The police appear to be unable to regulate the crowds at the ticket counters or at the counters where the winnings are paid. Indeed, perhaps this inability is due to the interest which the police on duty take in the racing themselves. Sergeants and even inspectors on duty, both foreign and Chinese, purchase tickets openly instead of carrying out their normal duties.

For the benefit of those who have never seen dog-racing I am endeavoring to give them some idea of the difficulties which beset one bent on an evening of pleasure or sport. First the struggle at the gate to get in, then the struggle to get a seat when you are in, and finally the struggle at the pari-mutuel to buy your ticket on the dog in which you have placed your confidence. Should you be lucky enough to get a winner, then you must be prepared to go through the biggest struggle of all to get your money.

When the dogs have been brought from the paddock, they are led round the track by Chinese or Russian attendants. When they have circled the course, the dogs are placed in traps at the starting point of the race. The clanging of the bell is the signal for the lowering of all lights with the exception of those immediately over the course, and also for the starting up of the electric

hare controlled by a lever in the control tower. When the hare has circled the course it has gathered the necessary speed which it requires. Just as it reaches the trap where the dogs are shut in, the starter drops his white flag and an attendant releases the catch which raises the front portion of the trap—thereby allowing the dogs to run out at a terrific burst of speed. The dogs, eager to catch the hare, invariably get so jealous that they begin to fight. And it is on these occasions that the better loses heavily. It is true that well trained dogs do not fight, not even during the hot summer months, but they are the victims of dogs who indulge in fighting when they feel that they will be passed in the race for the hare.

When the hare has completed the course it runs into a narrow "shoot" where the dogs cannot reach it and so the race is ended. The winnings dogs are posted on a large board as soon as the lights have been raised again.

The race only takes a few seconds, but during those seconds hundreds and thousands of dollars change hands—the syndicate never looses because it deducts a percentage from the total number of bets made. This percentage has caused a good deal of controversy among the frequenters to these meetings. Being somewhere in the region of 20 per cent there is not the slightest shadow of doubt that the syndicate makes huge profits at each of its meetings.

Excitement can run very high at times and there have been occasions when the decision of the judges has been adversely accepted by the fans. For instance, the rules of the grey-hound racing associations do not clearly explain what a void race is. If eight dogs run and seven decide to fight, is the dog that manages to get out of the conflict and pass the winning post a winner? This dog may have been miles behind all the way and only managed to reach the winning post because its opponents indulged in a scrap. Although the judges should declare a race like this void by all the rules of the game, they hesitate to do so because the syndicate would loose their percentage of 20 per cent on the race—a sacrifice which they obviously are not prepared to make.

There is one important matter which the syndicate has declined to redress and that is in the matter of taking and giving of small change. A person buying a ticket is expected to pay in big money, whereas, should his winnings entail the giving of small change he receives this small change in small money. One is not surprised to hear that the syndicate must make a fortune out of this small matter of paying out small money for big.

It is estimated that something like 70,000 people frequent the Luna Park track on a Saturday night and although there are a number of these people who look upon a dog-racing purely as a sport, the majority are there to make their fortunes—if they can. The professional gambler studies the book on form which he purchases outside and will spend hours on it before he reaches the grounds. The tips given in the book are compared with his own judgment of a dog's capabilities, and when the professional has finally selected the dog he thinks will make him a milionaire he rushes over to the pari-mutuel and buys his ticket. It may cost him two dollars or five dollars: it depends upon the amount of capital he is prepared to lay out. It not infrequently happens that although his dog has won the race, his share of the parti-mutuel for that race is less than the amount he has staked! That is one of the joys or sorrows of the pari-mutuel. But the syndicate never loses—it deducts its 20 per cent just the same.

One of the most outstanding dangers of dog-racing lies in the number of young people who think they can make money out of dog racing. Such is their confidence in their own knowledge of the sport that they refuse to work in an office or anywhere else. Persistent losses only makes them more and more determined to stake more money. The question that arises is where do they get their money from? Probably from their mothers and fathers, sisters or brothers who are indifferent to the demoralizing influence which dog-racing has upon the minds of the adolescent.

Only the most credulous can imagine that they can beat the pari-mutuel. If a man or woman has a good day and comes out with a good stack of winnings, the chances are that they will lose it all at the next meeting. It is impossible to make money at a sport where the odds are so much against the individual and so much in favour of the pari-mutuel.

A visit to any one of Shanghai's dog-racing institutions will convince one of the evils which follow in the wake of dog-racing. The people who are bound to suffer are the poorer classes. The rich may find themselves in the ranks of the losers but they can afford to lose. However, the death-knell of dog-racing in the International Settlement of Shanghai has been sounded, therefore, no useful purpose would be served in flogging a dead horse or a doped greyhound!

SOME PROOF!

Four Chinese clerks, arraigned in the Shanghai Special District Court on Tuesday, Dec. 1, on a charge of misappropriating the sum of $35,000, testified that they had lost the money at the local greyhound gambling resorts and in unwise speculation. Three of the clerks, employed by a local pawn-shop pleaded guilty to the misappropriation of $10,000 while the fourth, an employe of the Bank of Communications, admitted the taking of $25,000 from his employers between April and November of this year. All four of the accused confessed their guilt and their counsel stressed their youth and pointed out that it was their first offence. The attorney defending the accused declared that his clients had been led astray by bad associates and attendance at the local greyhound gambling-resorts where they had lost heavily and in consequence had increased their stakes in order to recoup their losses. All the money they had lost had been taken from their employers and with greyhound-gambling as a starter they had become more reckless and engaged in other dubious speculative enterprises promising a quick return, finally ending in their arrest. The cases were adjourned for further inquiry.

Will the Chiang-Chang Alliance Bring Peace?

THE imminent departure of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang on their long-discussed but oft-postponed trip abroad and the apparently satisfactory outcome of the Chang Hsueh-liang-Chiang Kai-shek conversations at Nanking have been responsible for more optimism regarding the Chinese politico-military sitation than has existed for many months or even years. While most of our Chinese associates still qualify their political forecasts with the inevitable "if" it is significant that the most pessimistic can find no outstanding obstacles to peace for at least one year. Others, including the optimists, claim that the possibilities for domestic peace are more favorable that they have been since the First Revolution in 1911. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself is authority for the statement that China has fought her last major civil war, while Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the only other outstanding military commander on the political landscape declares that he has no intention of fighting anybody and in the event of future complications he will move his army back into Manchuria.

Due to the possible bearing of the Chang-Chiang political alliance on Japanese interests in Manchuria, the Japanese newspapers have made the most searching analyses of the new situation which has developed since the conclusion of the recent civil-war. The fact that the Japanese have been quick to realize the possible effect of Chinese political unity upon their so-called "special interests" in Manchuria possibly points to the chief impelling motive for the unification of Mukden and Nanking. This new development in Sino-Japanese politics is discussed elsewhere in these columns of *The Review*, but aside from the bearing of Chinese political unification upon Japanese interests, the Japanese newspapers also have published extensive forecasts of the scope of the Chang-Chiang military-political understanding, the chief points being as follows:

1—Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang are to be compelled to go abroad, and in the event either or both refuse to do so, Chang Hsueh-liang will move against the Shansi forces while Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will send troops into southern Shansi against the Kuominchun.

2—Certain posts in the Ministry of War at Nanking are to be given to Chang Hsueh-liang's men, thus making the alliance between the two military groups effective.

3—The military forces in Manchuria are to be reorganized by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in order to bring them into accord with the form of organization at Nanking.

4—In exchange for Marshal Chang's pledge of allegience to the National Government, Marshal Chang is to have complete control of political and military affairs in the Northeastern provinces and is also to be the supreme authority in Kuomintang Party affairs in that area.

5—The absolute suppression of all possible civil-war activities and the guarantee of internal security is to be the guiding motive of the understanding.

6—The agrement is to remain in force pending the convocation of the People's Assembly next spring and in the event of any new complications arising as a result of the Assembly, a new agreement is to be concluded.

7—Chang Hsueh-liang is to have complete charge of the reorganization of military affairs north of the Yellow River, following out as far as practicable the principles enunciated by the National Government.

8—Financial organs in the North are to be administered by the Central Government which will assume the burden of financing Marshal Chang's military forces. On the other hand Nanking will assume responsibility for financial obligations of the Northeastern provinces in respect to external loans negotiated with Japanese interests, particularly the South Manchuria Railway.

9—Nanking, in full association with Mukden, will assume diplomatic responsibility for Manchuria's complications with Japan as well as Soviet Russia.

10—The National Government will give Mukden full support in the carrying out of economic development projects in Manchuria, particularly in the fields of railway and port development as well as industrial enterprises.

It is on the basis of the foregoing, plus the recent adoption of a general economic and political reconstruction program by the Kuomintang at Nanking, that most observers of the Chinese political situation evince a feeling of optimism regarding the future. But there is no disguising the fact that there are clouds on the political horizon, the chief of which are communism and banditry south of the Yangtsze, the so-called "grey" armies numbering possibly 200,000 troops stretched along the Yellow River from Shantung to Shensi, and the serious financial situation. Of these three political clouds the shortage of money probably is the most serious, because if there was plenty of money available it would be possible to start sufficient constructive enterprises to absorb the surplus troops and put the communists and bandits to work. The presence of the "grey" armies, otherwise the hordes of semi-professional soldiers in North China who are uncertain in their allegiances and who still harbor "feudalistic" ideas, constitute the chief major handicap to the possible future friendly relations of Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh- liang. As there is, obviously, insufficient money available to keep these troops paid, the natural tendency on the part of their commanders will be to intrigue with both sides, always a potent source of complications in Chinese politics, even where the major military and political leaders are bending every possible effort to cooperate. A chief object of both Chang Hsueh-liang and Chiang Kai-shek has been to keep these "grey" troops cut off from access to the sea, thus making it difficult for them to obtain military supplies from abroad. Long before Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang moved his troops south of the Wall, Nanking had already granted Mukden control of all ports north of the Shantung Peninsula.

Although the discussions pertaining to the departure of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang on a trip abroad have reached the ridiculous,

there is sound political doctrine behind the desire of both Chiang and Chang to bring about this eventuality both realizing that if these major political conspirators can be eliminated, it will simplify the job of military reorganization in the North and Northwest. Political loyalty to one's superior is a characteristic of North China which is carried out to the nth degree, hence so long as these two military leaders remain in the country they will always constitute a rallying point for dissatisfied and disgruntled politicians. But if they can be expelled from the country for a time, even though their trip "abroad" only extends to a sojourn at some Japanese hot-spring resort, it is generally believed that it will have the effect of severing their political control over their subordinate commanders. Even though they should return within a few months, it would be difficult for them to re-assume their old positions. This has been proved in the cases of other Northern commanders, even those who have been forced to take refuge in the Japanese zone at Dairen. As for Wu Pei-fu, once the most powerful commander in the country, his enforced retirement to strange surroundings in Szechuen has been sufficient to break his political power.

Symbolizing the alliance between Mukden and Nanking, this picture shows (left to right) Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration; Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the Nanking Minister of Industry; Madame Chang Hsueh-liang, wife of the Mukden Marshal; Madame Chiang Kai-shek, "first-lady" of the National Government, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President.

One of the most interesting developments from the standpoint of Kuomintang politics in South China has been a split in the ranks of the so-called Left Wing and Kuomintang "Reorganizationsts." The cause of the complications is not yet known definitely, but generally has been due to the collapse of the co-called Extended Party Congress composed of estranged Kuomintangists who attempted to form an opposition government in Peiping. To state the situation in specific terms trouble has developed between Cheng Kung-po and Wang Ching-wei due according to report to a feeling on the part of Wang Ching-wei that he was misled as to true conditions in the North. Wang Ching-wei, outstanding leader of the Left Wing in the Kuomintang and long the chief advocate of the peasant-labor revolution theory in Chinese politics, apparently feels that he was wrongly advised regarding the situation in the North; that he and his cause would have been much better off, had he remained in Hongkong. According to a report from Hongkong early this week, Chen Kung-po, leader of the Reorganizationists, who recently arrived in that city by steamer from Japan, accompanied by Teng Yen-ta, is shortly starting a newspaper for the express purpose of disseminating views antagonistic to Wang Ching-wei's recent anti-communist policy. The Hongkong report stated that a split between the Reorganizationists and the Left Wing appears inevitable. Kuo Mun-yu, another Reorganizationist, has expressed re-

sentment regarding Chen Kung-po's attitude toward the Left Wing, and so on. Members of the Enlarged Plenary Session or Extended Party Congress in Peiping, who have arrived in Hongkong had expressed the opinion that the Western Hills group, or "Extreme Rights" including Chao Lu, Tse Chi and others may amalgamate with the Leftists and also claim that the Leftists, which inclusde Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, may call off their anti-Nanking military campaign in Kwangsi, if Nanking procceeds with its plan for calling the National Assembly and the Third Kuomintang Congress and really adopts Wang Ching-wei's program for the inauguration of constitutional government.

A further interesting development of the already complicated political situation was the receipt of circulars in China, which apparently had been printed in Paris, which carried the title, "The Nationalist Movement and The Young China Party." The circular claimed that a new political group known as the "Young China Party," had been formed which in time would be able to contest the authority of the Kuomintang. Much of the circular, which was printed in the English and French languages, was devoted to a denunciation of the Kuomintang and the Communists and a claim that the new organization was similar to the "Young Irish," "Young Italy," and "Young Turk" movements in certain parts of Europe and the Near East. It was claimed that the organization, although still existing in secret, includes thousands of Chinese of the younger generations in its membership and controls publications in Shanghai and Honngkong as well as abroad.

This picture of the two outstanding politico-military leaders of China, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang (left) and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek (in long cape) was taken at the foot of the Sun Yat-sen Mauseleum in Nanking following an interesting ceremony wherein Gen. Chiang delivered an address to Marshal Chang's body-guard on the Three Principles. Standing between the two generals is Hu Jao-ju, Mayor of Tsingtao, a Mukden appointee.

THE CONSTITUTION QUESTION

Wu Chih-hui, veteran member of the Kuomintang, recently delivered an address in Nanking dealing with the question of a permanent constitution, the following report on the subject being by the semi-official *Kuo Min* news agency.

"Mr. Wu held the view that while the contents of what might be regarded as a fairly complete Constitution were already embodied in the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader, there could, however, be no objection to some of the more important provisions being collected and embodied in a single instrument. He pointed out that it was within the competence of the forthcoming National People's Convention to decide upon such a provisional constitution, should it so desire."

"According to Mr. Wu, three classes of persons have been clamoring for the promulgation of a provisional constitution, namely, reactionaries, disloyal Party members and the guileless but ignorant masses. The object the reactionaries had in view was to embarrass and undermine the Party and the Government under the camouflage of demanding a provisional constitution. The disloyal Party members clamored for the provisional constitution because they hoped that by this means they might mislead and win over the support of the people. Ignorant that the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader formed already a satisfactory Constitution, the general masses easily fell a prey to the specious and misleading propaganda of the reactionaries.

"However, should the forthcoming National People's Convention consider it desirable that some of the more important provisions scattered in the various works of the late Party Leader should be systematically collected together and embodied in a single instrument: unneces-

sary and superfluous though such a step would be, it could not, however, be considered inconsistent with the Party principles."

The Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee at Nanking on Nov. 25 adopted two important resolutions pertaining to the National Convention and the Central Political Council. The following report on the subject was circulated by *Kuo Min*.

"The first resolution appointed a committee of fourteen to draft the Formula outlining the general principles for the convocation of the National People's Convention. The committee will consist of Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, Sun Fo, Tai Chi-tao, Chen Kuo-fu, Yeh Chu-tsang, Yu Yiu-jen, Ting Wei-fen, Chu Pei-teh, Wu Chih-hui, Wang Chung-hui, Lin Sen, Li Wen-fan and Tsiao Yi-tang.

"The other resolution adopted concerned the revision of the Regulations governing the Central Political Council. A new section is to be added as Paragraph 3 to Article III, which will heneceforth read as follows:

"Article III—The number of members for the Central Political Council shall not exceed one-half of the total number of the Members of the Central Executive and the Central Supervisory Committees.

"The Council may also have Reserve Members, who, however, shall not exceed one-third of the membership of the Council.

"(*New Addition*)—Persons shouldering high responsibilities of the Party and the State and whose official status are above the rank of "Teh-Jen" (1st rank, specially appointed) may, upon the decision of the Central Executive Committee, be appointed Members of the Central Political Council. The number of such members, shall not, however, exceed one-fourth of the membership of the Council (who are members of the Central Committees)."

"The meeting decided also to appoint General Chang Hsueh-liang as Member; and Wu Teh-chen, Chang Chun, Ho Chen-chun, Liu Lu-yiu and Ma Chao-chun as Reserve Members of the Central Political Council."

Yu Yui-ren, President of the Control Yuan, announced on Nov. 30 the plans for the early inauguration of his department, the purpose being to carry out the instructions of the recent Kuomintang Fourth Plenary Session in respect to the elimination of corruption in governthe plans for the Control Yuan was issued through the mental administration. The following report regarding *Kuo Min* service.

"In order to ensure, not only that the new Yuan may fully live up to the high expectations which Government leaders in particular and the people in general entertain towards it; but that it may not degenerate into a nominal organ, existent only in name,—of which, considering the delicacy of its task, there is great danger—only men of unimpeachable character, established reputation, and long history in the Party, who are not only incapable of abusing their powers but will fulfill their delicate duties with fidelity and fearlessness, will be appointed as members of the new Yuan. Recommendations for the candidates of the new posts are understood to have already been submitted by President Yu to the National Government and appointments are expected to be decided upon at the National Government Council next month.

"Under the direct jurisdiction of the Yuan, there will be an Auditing Ministry which will take over the present Central Auditing Council following inauguration of the Yuan. To ensure the exercise of close supervision over the accounts of the Provincial as well as Central Government organs, auditing departments, subordinate to the Auditing Ministry, will be established in the various provinces throughout the country.

"In this connection, it is interesting to note that the system of having a government department, independent of and coordinate with the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial departments for the exercise of the powers of impeachment and censorship,—while not a novel experiment in this country—is certainly a bold departure from the long-established Western political systems, in which the government powers are divided into the traditional three groups; viz., the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. Particular efforts are being made by the Party and Government leaders to make the new experiment a success so that the Five-Power Government, as invented by the late Party Leader (Dr. Sun), may become the most effective system in the world."

The Development of Postal Remittance and Savings in China

BY S. C. MARVIN

UPON returning from the International Postal Congress at London and after an investigation of the postal administrations in England, France, Germany, United States, Japan, etc., Lin Shih-fan, ex-director-general of Posts of China, submitted a lengthy suggestion to the Ministry of Communications for the establishment of a Postal Remittance and Savings Bank, separated from the Post Office. Based on his suggestions, the Minister of Communications filed with the Executive Yuan a petition in which the reasons for such a plan and its regulations were enumerated. It said: "The main purpose for the introduction of the Post Office Savings Bank is to encourage the people to save money, and to stablize currency. As the people have confidence in the Post Office, they are willing to deposit their money in the Postal Savings Bank, and thus the virtue of thrift can be fost ered. Owing to numerous offices existing in China, the remittance and savings services will not only facilitate the people to save, but also increase social economy. By investigating the records of remittances and savings in foreign countries, we can judge of the economic pioneer spirit and the enthusiastic patriotism of their people. Excluding the United States and Great Britain, we take Germany and Austria for example. The average sum of remittance in German post offices is approximatly $450,000,000, while that of remittances and savings combined in Austria is $93,000,000. In Japan it is over Yen 2,000,000,000, and the statistics of recent years show an increase of Yen 150,000,000 per half year. Looking at our post office, the money order service, after a period of thirty years from its introduction, has reached, in recent years, the sum of $100,000,000 per annum, while savings banks, although instituted ten years ago, show less than $100,000,000. The slow progress is no doubt due to frequent political turmoil, and lack of standard currency, but the absence of a special administration for its improvement and development is a main factor. The European countries, devoting their best effort, to encouraging the people to save money, and developing remittance and savings services, have separated the administration of remittance and savings from the ordinary postal affairs. The Chinese Post Office, formerly under the customs administration, had not greatly developed until the establishment of the Directorate-General of Posts. So it is necessary for the present to institute a special Postal Remittance and Savings Bank, for handling and managing savings, remittances, and other business.

The Executive Yuan of the National Goverment of China approved of the suggestion, and the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank was inaugurated with its headquarters in Shanghai, March 15, 1930. Liu Shih-fan, the Secretary of the Postal Division of the Ministry of Communications, has been appointed concurrently as Director-General. The introduction of a new system and the inauguration of the said Bank aroused bitter opposition against Liu Shih-fan among postal employees. The Postal Labor Union and the Postal Employees Union jointly sent declarations against Mr. Liu, and appealed to the government for immediate abolition of the Postal Remittance and Saving Bank, and severe punishnent of Lui Shih-fan, as he was trying to benefit his own pocket at the expense of the post office. The petition was considered by the Central Political Council.

Postal Remittances

Before the post office operated the business of remittances the transmission of funds from one place to another, though not absolutely impossible, was unsafe, inconvenient and costly. Beginning on a very small scale and with little confidence on the part of public, the post office has successfully carried on the business of remittances.

Since the inauguration of the Head Postal Remittance and Savings Banks, the following improvements have been made.

(1) *Maximun Amount Raised.*—The amount of money order cashable and issuable to the same person on the same day by the post office is limited according to its grade. Before August 1, 1930, post offices with Indications Nos. 2 and 3 could neither issue nor cash an amount over $100, and the maximum amount of those with Indications Nos. 2a, 3a, and 2b, 3b, were $500, and $1000 respectively. If one wants to remit $200 from Kashing (office with Indications No 2b and 3b) to Tung yang (office, with Indication Nos. 2,3) he should remit $100 on the first day, and the rest on the second. Now the maximum amount of offices with Indication Nos 2, 3, Nos. 2a, 3a, Nos. 3a 3b, are raised from $100 to $200, $500 to $800, and $1000, to $2000, respectively. But the raising up of the maximum amount issuable and cashable should be accompanied by the increase of funds balanced in the post office, especially land offices; otherwise there are not enough money order stamps to issue or enough money to cash.

(2.) *Expense of Money Order Reduced.*—The cost of a money order is expensive, also involves the salary of the employee, the money order book, the money order stamps, the envelopes for money order advices, the money order register and besides these the postage stamps representing the money order are affixed on the back of money order advice. For instance, when a one-hundred-dollar money order is issued, the M. O. fee (assmued $100,) should he affixed by $100 postage stamp or small stamps equivalent to the value, on the back of M. O. A., the other half of the money order sheet. The abolition of affixing the postage stamps representing the M. O. fee. on the back of M. O. A. took effect on Aug. 1, 1930. It not only reduces the large sum of expeuditure, but also simplifies the procedure, which euables the employee to issue more sheets at the same time.

(3.) *Institution Postal Orders.*—We know that all postal agencies are not entrusted to issue or cash money orders. If one resides in the interior, where only a postal agency exists, wants to buy a money order, he must go to the neighboring office, sometimes several hundred li away from his residence. For example, a sojourner in Hangchow remits a small sum of money to his home perhaps at Chingyuan (慶元) a very small hsien at the southern border of Chekiang, the payee must go a 200-li journey to Lung chuan (龍泉), the nearest post office for cash. A 200-li journey by train is not inconvenient, but a 200-li journey by foot or by sedan chair is certainly too expensive in time and money! There were, at the end of 1927, 1954 postal agencies and 2212 post offices including 24 head offices in China, a proportion of five to one. Since the institution of postal orders on Nov. 1 1930 all the 9654 agencies are open to the public for issing and cashing money orders, which creates a new era in the postal history.

The Postal Remittance and Savings Bank should not be contented with the above three points of improvement, as there are some defects which should not be overlooked. The following are in urgent need of improvement.

(1) *Money order fee too high*—The lowest rate of the money order fee is one cent per dollar with the minimum charge of 5 cents for one sheet. In some offices the rate is raised to 5 cents, 15 cents, even 20 cents per dollar. The rate is subjected to constant change. Further it is unequal and unjustified. Small sums and large amounts are calculated on the same basis, no reduction being allowed even for the maximum amount. In international money orders, the remittance fee is calculated on the basis of cents per hundred or ten dollars, much cheaper than that of the domestic.

(2) *Delay in payment*—According to the Postal Guide, money orders are paid out at sight provided the special regulations are conformed to. But sometimes the payee is refused cash$_d$ either owing to the nonarrival of the money order a vice, or to insufficient funds in the cashing office, or to the lack of special identity, such as the presentation of the registered envelope and shop guarantee, The fulfilment of the application for a domestic money order is quite a difficulty for the illiterates who know neither the postal guide nor the necessary procedure. If reform be introduced in the case of remitting, and cashing, which will eliminate the delay in payment, and an enquiry desk be established in every office, I believe the postal remittance service will reach to the height of success.

Postal Savings

The Postal Administration introduced at Tientsin, Peking (now Peiping), Taiyuan, Kaifeng, Tsinan, Hankow, Nanchang, Nanking, Shanghai, and Hangchow offices, on July 1 1919, a limited system of Post Office Savings Bank—based on the "Rules of the Post Office Savings Bank submitted by the Ministry of Communications and passed by the cabinet, and approved on the 24th November 1918 by Presidential Mandate." From 1919 to 1923, the system was extended to many offices of 1st and 2nd class, the interest rate increased from 4⅕% to 5% per annum; and the decadal system for the calculation of interest displaced the Daily Balance System. In view of the uncertain conditions prevailing and the consequent difficulty in obtaning suitable investments, the temporary reduction of interest from 5% to 4½% per annum was put in force as from the 1st July, 1927. During the period from 1924-1927 when civil wars were incessant, the number of offices closed for savings banks was greater than that opened. The suspension was due either to loss incurred or to no deposits at all.

The Postal Remittance and Savings Bank has a character different from that of the ordinary banks. The main features of the Postal Savings Bank are enumerated and explained briefly as follows:

(1) *The limited sum of deposits*—The object in establishing the Savings Bank is to encourage the thrift of the people, to facilitate the deposits of small amounts, and thereby to foster the virtue of saving, as stated in the 2nd article of the Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Rules of the Post Office Savings Bank. The total amount of deposits, principal and interest combined, standing to the credit of an individual, shall not exceed $3,000. Nevertheless, the total deposits during each month shall be limited to $300. In case of a public body, they are raised to $4000, and $400 respectively.

(2) *Savings Postage Stamp*—For the purpose of facilitating small amount of savings, 5 and 10 cents Post Office Savings stamps are sold, and savings cards providing for 20 and 10 stamps can be obtained free on application at every Saving Bank Office. This is most convenient for the laborers, workers, peddlers, and children who can not accumulate large sums. As soon as the Savings stamps affixed amount to a full dollar the Savings Card is to be handed to the Savings Bank Office, which will accept it as a deposit in cash.

(3) *Transfer of Depositor's Savings Accounts by Postal Money Orders*—If a depositor wishes to transfer his account in the Post Office Savings Bank from one place to another, he should hand in his pass-book, and sign, seal or affix his mark to the Application of Transfer of an account in duplicate. Then a receipt will be given to the depositor which he will present at the new Savings Bank Office in exchange for his Passbook. The remittance fee is to be collected from the depositor in accordance with the rate ruling for money orders.

(4) *Making and Withdrawing of Deposits in the Same Town*—In some places where more than one office exists, deposits and withdraweals may be made at any Post Office Savings Bank within the city limits, provided the Passbook was originally issued by a Savings Bank within these limits. Depositors desiring to make use of this arrangement should inform the original office which issued the pass-book and fill in a duplicate of the application to open an account. After the lapse of three full days, deposits and withdrawals may be made.

With several years service in the Post Office Savings Bank the writer feels that the following two points should he improved without hesitation:

(1) *The limit of withdrawals*—It is fixed that any depositor should not make more than four withdrawals in a month. This is quite inconvenient for depositors of small amounts who deposit all they earn and withdraw successively for their monthly expense.

(2) *The Closing of Accounts*—The closing of an account is to be made and the interest to be calculated at the District Head Office. When a depositor wants to close his account, he is given a receipt before the payment of principal and interest combined, which will be made several days later. The closing of account and calculation of interest by each Savings Bank Office should be recommended, and the inconvenience for the depositor of having to wait may be eliminated.

Hangchow, December 1, 1930.

Thanksgiving Day Service in Shanghai

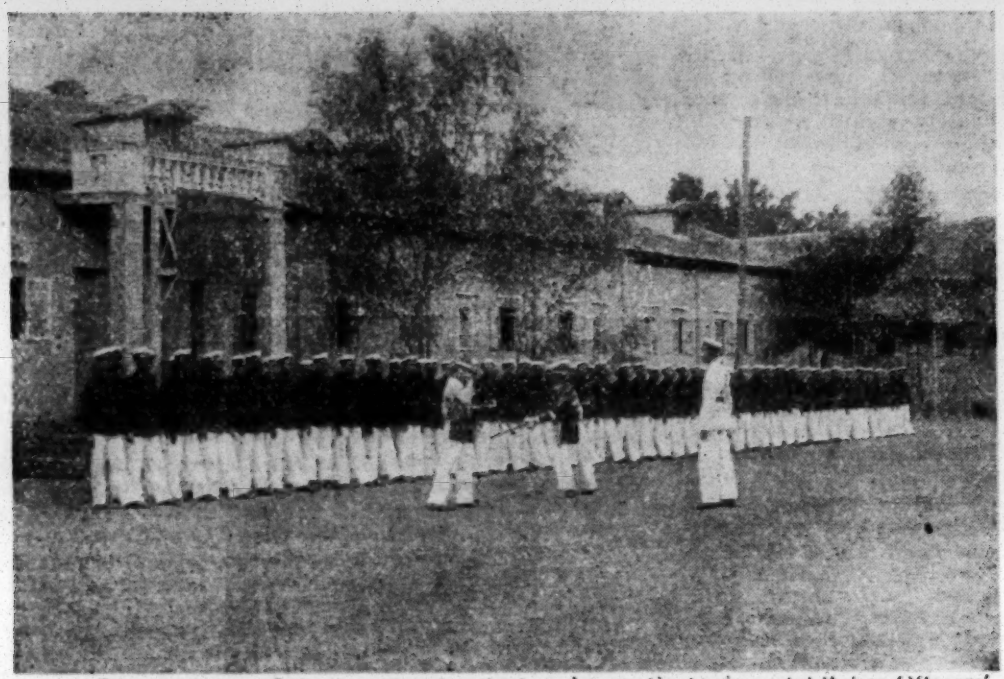
The Rev. Emory W. Luccock preached the sermon at the Thanksgiving Day service in the Cathedral at Shanghai November 27. The Rev. Charles E. Patton presided. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. J. W. Crofoot. U. S. Consul General Jenkins read the President's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation. Chaplain R. W. Truitt of the U. S. Navy offered a prayer.

Justice is More Advanced in Canton than Elsewhere but There are Occasional Lapses!

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Written for the New York Sun)

CANTON—Walking into the arms of the law voluntarily always fills me with an uneasiness that would appear to be born of a guilty conscience. And yet I have never made a million dollars, nor even killed a man. To my recollection I have been guilty of crimes no more malicious than tossing stones at new street lamps, or thumbing one's nose at a copper's back. Of course there is prohibition, in America—but that is different.



Fencing is one of the exercises in which cadets to Canton's model Police Officers' Training College must become proficient before they are graduated into the local police force, after two years of rigorous and systematic education.

Nevertheless, as I enter the great pailou that opens into the compound of the Canton Lower Court, I am much agitated when two gendarmes suddenly smack their heels together, lift their bayoneted rifles above their shoulders, glare menacingly at me, and shout something that sounds like "Hrrmmph?"—which is a word I do not understand.

Fortunately, my companion, a young Chinese barrister grasps me by the arm encouragingly. "Never mind," he says, "That's their order. They salute that way every time a lawyer or an official goes through the gate."

If they do all that for a mere lawyer, I wonder what happens when a general comes to visit the Court. But I do not say this to my friend, who might misinterpret my remark as a thrust at the importance of his profession.

We walk into an open space, off which branch numerous lanes leading to various buildings of the Court. Ranged on long benches that reach into a little flower garden are perhaps 50 or 60 Chinese men and women, of all classes: merchants, bankers, coolies, amahs and here and there a soldier. They are witnesses, waiting to testify before the magistrates and judges.

On one of these benches, which are open to the blue, hot heavens, I sit down with the lawyer, and wait for his case to be called. Opposite us some masons are tearing down the new wall of a building under construction. My friend remarks:

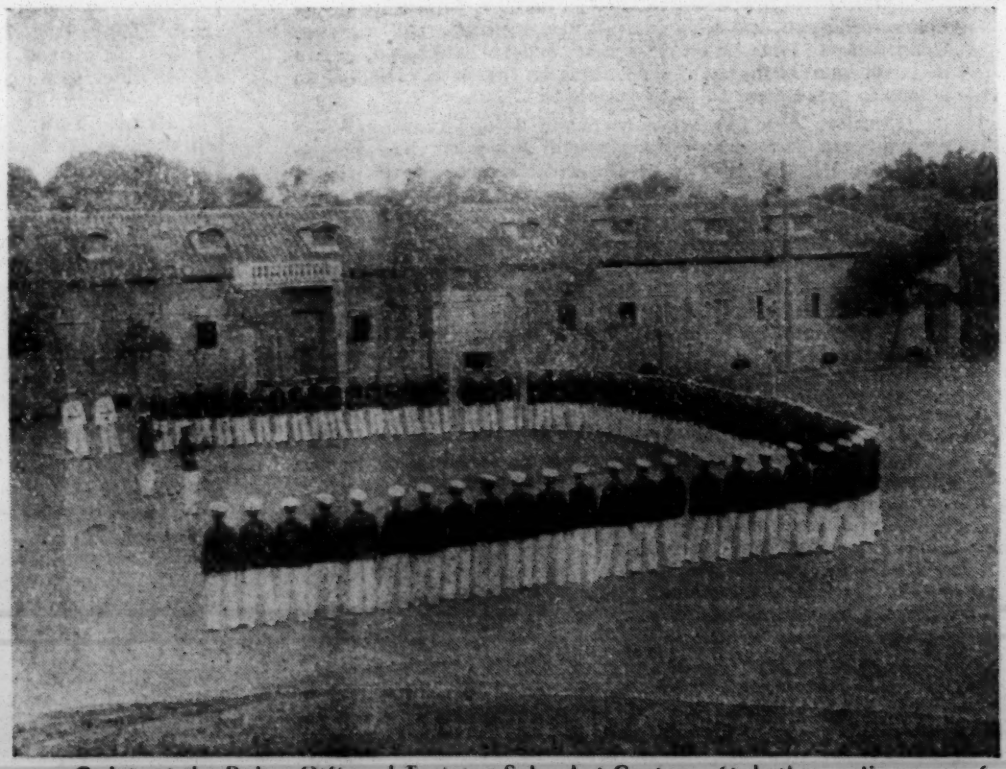
"Yesterday, after the workmen had finished that wall, the architect came round, for the first time in a week, to see how the building was progressing. When he saw what had been done he was very angry. It seems that there was supposed to be a door, and two wooden pillars on this end, but the masons had left no openings. So now they are tearing it all down again to make a place for an entrance. This will be used as a waiting room when it is completed."

We are laughing about thih when a merchant, sitting next to my companion, nudges him and asks what the joke is about. The lawyer tells him, and this fellow's mirth which is a magnificent thing to behold, attracts the attention of most of the other Chinese in the compound. They all want to know what it is, and soon the story has gone round the whole group. One of the soldiers from the nearest courtroom has to come out and warn these laughterlovers to keep quiet so that one can hear oneself think.

A Visit to China

Presently a policeman beckons to us to follow him. We enter an alleyway between the buildings and after many twists and curves, are ushered into the presence of a magistrate.

It is a small room, at one end of which is a raised platform where the Court official and his Chinese clerk are



Cadets at the Police Officers' Training School at Canton. Only the applications of college or middle school graduates are accepted for entrance here, and two years of military discipline, featured by systematic drill in the modern science of gendarmery, are necessary before graduation.

seated behind a low wooden railing. There is a bare table in front of the bench, and this is for the lawyer's use. On each side of it are half a dozen chairs for observers and witnesses.

Framed and hanging on the wall directly behind the magistrate, is a photograph of Sun Yat-sen, under which is printed the text of his "last will and testament." The magistrate is dressed in a gown of dark maroon cloth, with a white collar, while the clerk wears ordinary Chinese clothes.

There is a rustle of papers and the Court is called to attention. The policeman, who is supposed to be a kind of bailiff, stands on one foot, leaning against the railing, his mouth open, his hat unremoved, and chewing on a piece of straw. Annoyed, the magistrate orders him to doff his hat and discard the straw, which he does, reluctantly.

This is a criminal prosecution against a Chinese merchant who has been manufacturing and selling an imitation of an American flashlight battery. It is a case of infringement of copyright and patent rights, which have been registered with the Chinese Government by the American firm, a client of my friend.

"Bring in the defendant," orders the magistrate.

The policeman shuffles off to obey. While he is gone, the magistrate glances through the evidence, which has all been presented in advance, according to Chinese procedure.

When the prisoner enters the room, I can scarcely suppress a laugh. On his shaved head there is a white, knitted skull cap. The back of this head is covered with old scars, while the front of it is marked with the depredations of what must have been a very severe case of small pox. From above his lips there depend two long shaggy strands of white hair and from a mole on his chin half a dozen similar tokens of venerability tremble with indignation. He wears a blue coolie coat, short blue trousers, no socks, and a pair of leather bedroom slippers.

The magistrate questions him, but he vehemently denies everything of which he is accused. He declares he does not manufacture such a battery, nor sell it. He asserts that a card which bears his own name, and, among other items, lists the imitation which he is alleged to manufacture, is a forgery. The magistrate reminds him that he will be held accountable for all he says, but the little man continues to maintain complete innocence.

All of the evidence is taken down by the clerk, who writes in flowing script, with his long Chinese brush. There is no shorthand in the language, but the man works swiftly and only occasionally has to interrupt to ask that a sentence be repeated. It is important that he make no mistakes, for the defendant will have to sign this record when the hearing is over. In China, of course, testimony is not sworn in over the Bible.

During the proceedings the policeman has reassumed his one-legged, nonchalant stance against the railing. From time to time he emits gentle eructations, and, when he is inclined to do so, expectorates on the floor. Discipline seems to come hard to some people in China.

Finally, the magistrate closes the hearing. The records are signed by the plaintiff's lawyer and by the prisoner, who is led from the courtroom. Yet still my Chinese friend does not know whether he has won the case. He must wait, perhaps a week, before a copy of the magistrate's decision is delivered to him.

If the man is found guilty, the verdict, together with the evidence in the case, will be handed to one of the judges in the District Court. If the latter approves of the decision, he may then sentence the prisoner, without further trial. Should the judge be in doubt, however, the case is given a further review in the District Court. Here the decision usually stands as final.

Some Judges Are Youthful

However, an appeal can be entered, in which circumstance there is a trial before what is called the Higher Court, of Kwangtung. One of the curious things about this kind of appellate court is that it frequently decides to increase, rather than decrease, the fine or sentence given in the lower courts. Thus, a defendant who gets off fairly lightly in the District Court generally declines to gamble with whatever whimsies may prevail in loftier judicial circles.

There are over 20 magistrates and judges holding sessions in the various rooms of the police compound. Both criminal and civil suits are heard. Some of the rooms are much larger than the one in which my friend's case was held, and there are crowds of spectators and witnesses at the important or sensational trials.

Although the magistrate before whom we have just appeared was middle-aged, these others are nearly all quite youthful in appearance. Some of them obviously are well under 30.

"Most of the judges and magistrates here now," my companion comments, "have passed the new examinations inaugurated by the Judicial Yuan of the Central Government. They are all well-trained men, and thoroughly conversant with the Legal Code recently promulgated at Nanking."

"But they are so young!" I exclaim. "Some of them cannot have had more than a year or two at the bar."

"They have not all had that," the lawyer admits. "Some have not practiced at all. But the Government is not worrying so much about the present as the future. They hope that these younger men, who are getting valuable experience, will form the basis for a sound, modern judicial system a few years from now.

It is doubtless a fine scheme—for the judiciary. One trusts that the public will live through it. And as for the foreigners, who are about to lose their extraterritoriality rights in China—well, such fellows always manage to get preferential treatment somehow. Witness my own case, for instance, how when I bid my friend good-bye, and walk through that imposing archway again, those two gendarmes smack their heels together, lift their bayoneted rifles above their shoulders, glare menacingly at me, and shout something that sounds like "Hrrmmph!"—just as if I were somebody of importance.

***

SOME CASES OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL INTERFERENCE

No city in China has a more advanced judiciary than Canton, yet with all its "specially trained judges", when equity is inconvenient it is flagrantly disregarded, and even the right to legal trial is denied the alleged guilty.

In most provinces, in most cities, justice, as understood in the West, is a term of little meaning, for the military quite frankly hold the power of life and death over every man, and does not hesitate to exercise it. But in Canton, birth-city of the "People's Revolution", where the righteous Sun Yat-sen awoke the first stirrings of political consciousness in the common man, it is a disappointment to find that courts are often still subservient to generals and politicians.

There is, for instance, the recent case of Tsui Ming-chou, a well known business man who was arrested on a charge of forgery, at the request of Fan Ki-mow, Director of the Bureau of Finance. Held in jail for three months, he at no time was allowed to consult a lawyer, at no time appeared before a court. Many efforts were made by his friends to secure his liberation, or at least to bring him to trial. They failed. One morning a squad of Cantonese soldiers appeared at Mr. Tsui's cell and marched him double quick to a spot where he could watch the sunrise, slow and magnificent, lift over the hils of Kwangtung. For awhile he hung in the breeze, suspended by ropes, from his thumbs and toes. Finally the firing squad finished him off.

After Mr. Tsui's death the Bureau of Finance took over his property—he was quite a wealthy man—and pocketed the money obtained from its sale. Conservative gentlemen believed that it was rather a stiff sentence for a forger, especially one whose guilt had never been proved in court. A few even recalled that the new legal code, which is supposed to apply in Canton, provides for a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, for this crime. But no such heresies found expression in the Canton press.

An Acquitted Man's Detention

Item two: the case of Chang Li-tsai, accused of the murder of Lai Hong, Director of the Ka Naam Tong Bank.

Chang, a promoter, had borrowed large sums of money from Lai, to finance business ventures which failed, shortly before his death, Lai had quarrelled bitterly with Chang. Other circumstances seemed to indicate that the latter might have killed the banker.

A long court trial was held, an autopsy performed on Lai's body, all the evidence was examined thoroughly. Chang Li-tsai was acquitted, the judges finding that Lai had committed suicide. Immediately after the trial, Lai Hong's family asked that Chang be rearrested. They proposed to establish that even if Chang did not murder Lai, he was at least resposible for the despondency that led to the suicide.

The court agreed that Chang Li-tsai should be detained, although he already had received an acquittal which

would give him complete freedom in almost any other country. He has now been in prison for more than five months, without further hearing. Because Lai Hong's survivors are politically powerful it is generally believed that Chang's long internment is merely prelude to the same fate meted out to the unfortunate forger, Mr. Tsui.

Another case: Gendarme-Inspector Chang Sihai was accused by two fellow officers of having attempted to extract bribes, or "squeeze" for permitting them to patrol certain sections of Canton. Chen was arrested on October 15, at the order of Lam Sze-ching, Commander of the Canton Gendarmery. Ten days later he was taken from his cell, led to the execution grounds, and shot. There was no trial.

Confiscations of the property of individuals are frequent, of course, but the Government's treatment of Dr. Lo Hong-yuen, a former president of the Shanghai Mixed Court, was a surprise even to Canton.

Dr. Lo recently resigned the presidency of the Shanghai court and returned to this city, where he took up residence in a house said to have been the property of his family for many years. Shortly afterward he received a message from the Military Headquarters informing him that as the house was needed for billeting troops he would have to evacuate.

A Shanghai Ex-Magistrate Is Unfortunate

Dr. Lo asked for time to find another house, but before he could move his possessions, a troop of soldiers arrived and presented a court mandamus ordering that his property be confiscated.

The house was occupied by Cantonese soldiers. Dr. Lo's wife and children had no opportunity to vacate; they are still living in a few rooms at the back of the premises. On the grounds that he had resisted the execution of a Government command, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Dr. Lo. But, warned in advance by friends, that gentleman sagaciously fled to Macao, the Portuguese settlement, where he is still in hiding.

Some Chinese declare that the measures taken against Dr. Lo are in the nature of political retaliation. There is basis for such a belief, for while he was president of the Shanghai Mixed Court, he incurred the wrath of high officials at Nanking because he declined to obey an illegal demand that a court order be issued, ordering the confiscation of the rich Sheng Kung-pao estate. The refusal cost him his position. However, others here believe that his Canton house has been taken over merely because certain military chiefs liked his flower garden.

While other verifiable cases of this kind could be mentioned your correspondent does not wish to intimate that they are characteristic. On the contrary, the opinion prevails here among foreigners and educated Chinese that the majority of court proceedings are conducted in a manner which would be considered equitable in most Occidental countries. Usually it is only when political jealousies and animosities are involved that the word "justice" is superseded by the word "power."

Despite such notorious occurrences as those listed above, it is perhaps true that civil authority in Canton has more nearly achieved its independence from the military than anywhere else in China, and it is at times evident that certain members of the judiciary are carrying on a courageous struggle against intimidations of the courts.

October 26, 1930.

Japanese Competition Hurts American Textile Exports

Little hope for American and European textile interests is held out by Charles K. Moser, chief of the Far Eastern division of the Department of Commerce, in a detailed survey, recently made public in Washington, D. C. With exports to the Orient already reduced and Far Eastern manufacturers constantly strengthening their position, Mr. Moser predicts that exports will be still further reduced. The Japanese, he says, have developed textiles on a basis of efficiency and economy probably unequalled anywhere else in the world, and are extending their competition not only into Western Asiatic and African fields but into Great Britain itself.

The only constructive suggestion Mr. Moser suggests is that American industries ought establish their own cotton mills in the Far East, using local labor and encouraging participation of local capital, but he admits that political conditions do not favor such action.

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Conditions in Shanghai Leather Market

(By Harold D. Robison, in Commerce Reports, October 13)

Leather importers and dealers in Shanghai are undergoing the most severe crisis ever experienced in the history of the Chinese leather trade. The situation in 1929 was considered quite bad, but trade conditions during the first five months of the present year were worse and the present outlook is not encouraging. Economic conditions prevailing throughout the world have influenced the trade in general, but added to this in China are several other important factors, such as abnormal exchange, civil war, curtailed transportation to the interior, restricted credit, bankruptcies, and excessive stocks purchased at high prices. Shanghai is an important distributing center for foreign leathers, and conditions prevailing here are naturally the result of the situation in other parts of South China. The total value of leather imported into Shanghai in the first five months of 1930 was 853,418 haikwan taels, as compared with more than 1,300,000 haikwan taels in the similar period of 1929. This loss in trade is larger than these figures would indicate, as the value of the haikwan tael during the first five months of the present year was but 42 cents gold as compared with 69 cents gold in the corresponding period of 1929.

Reduced Imports of Sole Leather

There has been a decided decline in the imports of sole leather—especially of the better qualities—into Shanghai during the early months of the present year. Price has been playing a very important role in this trade and only those sources supplying the cheaper kinds of sole leather have been able to maintain their sales in China. Shanghai dealers have not dared to risk shipments into the interior, and this has also restricted the sole-leather trade. Leather dealers in the interior have not been able to secure any credit in Shanghai, and the transfer of money to this port is very risky. Shoemakers assert that many consumers who have previously used leather soles are turning to grass and cloth soles, because they can no longer afford to pay prices asked for leather. Shanghai banks have curtailed loans to finance leather shipments to the interior because of existing conditions. American suppliers to this market state that their loss of trade during the first five months has been exceptionally large, while statistics show that the Australians, who are the leading competitors with the sole leather produced in the United States, have also suffered considerably. Producers of the cheaper varieties of sole leather in Japan, the Straits Settlements, and British India were successful in increasing their sales in Shanghai during the early months of this year.

Sole-Leather Stocks Reduced

At the beginning of the year there were exceptionally large stocks of foreign sole leather on hand in Shanghai, while in August the four largest foreign importers had only about 1,000 bales of undelivered stocks on hand. The native dealers, however, have been and are still carrying comparatively large supplies. They took delivery from foreign importers shortly after the Chinese New Year, in the hope of distributing to interior districts, but transportation conditions prevented this from taking place. Native dealers in Shanghai assert that they can readily move their present stocks, even at the present exchange rates, as soon as transportation to the interior can be effected with some degree of safety. Importers can not hope to attain any large volume of sales to the dealers until the large stocks now on hand have been distributed. Price is expected to continue to play a very important part in the foreign sole-leather sales.

Increased Imports of Calf Leather

Black calf leather is quite popular in China and is sold in important quantities on the South China markets. Importers in Shanghai have been purchasing larger amounts of this leather, and European producers have obtained the largest part of this trade. German tanners have been especially active and furnish the largest portion of the imports. American suppliers have obtained some of this trade but have not been gaining in this market as rapidly as the German or French. In colored calf, the American producers have been furnishing a very important share of the total imports. Kid leather is also used in South China, but the imports are still comparatively small. The largest proportion of the kid leather imported into Shanghai at present originates in the United States. Japanese producers have been increasing their upper-leather sales in the various Chinese markets—especially in Shanghai—chiefly on the basis of low quotations.

Growing Demand for Patents

American tanners supply more than 85 per cent of the patent leather sold in Shanghai, and the imports of patents have increased by more than 50 per cent during the first half of the present year. Small occasional quantities of this leather are also obtained from Germany, Canada, Japan, and France. Most of that coming from Japan is of American origin, being transshipped from Kobe. Present indications are that the total imports of patents into Shanghai will be larger in 1930 than in any other previous year. European producers are increasing their activities in China, in the hope of obtaining some share of the trade now being enjoyed by the tanners of the United States.

Some American Trade Opportunities

The following inquiries from American businessmen and manufacturers have been received at the office of the U. S. Commercial Attache, Dollar Building, No 3 Canton Road, Shanghai. Anyone interested in these inquiries is requested to apply to the American Commercial Attache, mentioning the number of the specific article.

1. Steel Products: Manufacturers of steel building materials, such as joists, laths, door frames, equipment for bonding masonry veneers to concrete, reinforcing steel for concrete roads and other steel building specialties, are seeking representation in Shanghai. Catalogues on file.

2, Used Motor Cars: A San Francisco dealer wishes to get in touch with a concern in Shanghai interested in purchasing used motor cars.

3. Small Engines: A firm manufacturing small kerosene and gasoline engines (stationary) wants to make agency arrangements in China.

4. Motor and Genertaor Brushes: Manufacturers of motor and generator brushes of all types, and metal, graphite or carbon specialties wish to enter the China market.

5. Pistons and Sleeve Assemblies: Manufacturers of a complete line of pistons and sleeve assemblies for American motor cars, trucks and tractors are seeking representation here.

6. Beds and Springs: A Chicago firm of manufacturers is interested in making connections in Shanghai for the sale of bed springs, day beds, cots and bunks. Catalogue on file.

7. Talking Film Equipment: Foreign sales managers for a firm manufacturing talking motion picture equipment, disc and film, television sets for receiving programs, public address systems and coin operated musical machines wish to enter the China market.

8. Fruit Presses & Fruit Crushers: A Los Angeles firm wishes to make connections here for the sale of its fruit crushers and presses.

9. Truck Buss Chassis: A distributor is wanted by manufacturers of truck and bus chassis.

10. Motor Trucks: A West Coast firm is seeking connections here for its motor trucks.

11. Shoes & Slippers: A Manila firm, manufacturers of shoes and slippers, wish to get in touch with some one here interested in importing their products.

12. Airplanes, Accessories, etc: A manufacturer and exporter of airplanes and accessories and flying field equipment desires representation in China.

13. Hosiery: An American manufacturer of hosiery is desirous of making connections with responsible distributor. He prefers to appoint some concern as an exclusive distributor, on the basis of a letter of credit business.

Moscow Denies Reports that Gen. Bluecher Had Been Arrested

The Soviet Government November 21 officially denied a report published a few days previously in the German Social Democratic organ saying that General Bluecher-Galen and other high military officers and politicians had been arrested and a plot discovered against Stalin. A *Transocean* telegram states that communications between Berlin and Moscow are functioning normally, and that none of the regular direct reports received by the Berlin news agencies and newspapers mentioned any special sign of unrest in the Soviet Union. Gen Bluecher-Galen was advisor to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek during the latter's successful drive from the South in 1927 and was also prominent in the Soviet attack on Manchuria last year during the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute.

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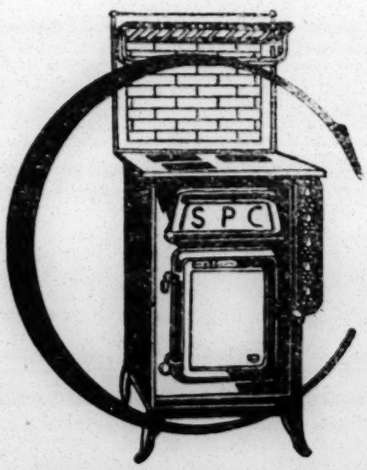

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How Low Silver Affects China's Trade

(By Julian Arnold, in Commerce Reports, Oct. 20)

Foreign traders in China are divided in their opinion as to the relative significance of the factors which, during recent months, have forced a decrease in China's imports and exports. So much depends upon the viewpoint of the individual, so much upon the line of business in which he is engaged, the location of his business in China, and the extent to which the commodities in which he deals enter into the trade of the interior that a consensus of opinion among those participating in China's foreign commerce is difficult to determine.

Internal disorders, especially in the Provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, and surrounding territory, still continue and the disruptons to normal trade routes by communist-brigand activities have been and still are, so serious as to paralyze trade. Hence, in the Central Yangtsze region, it may be said that the silver situation has been a factor of secondary consideration. In other sections of China, internecine warfare has been going on with varying degrees of virulence ever since the revolution of 1911. In these sections, however, the low silver values and the degree of uncertainty of silver's future, which have characterized the trade of 1930, are unprecedented, and are particularly significant in that they come at a time following the two record years in China's development of foreign commerce.

Effect of Low Silver Value on Trade and Industry

As Shanghai is the trading port for the entire Yangtsze region, the internal disorders in the Hunan-Kiangsi section reflect adversely upon the trade of Shanghai, both in imports and eports. Undoubtedly, disorders in other parts of China adversely affect their trade also; yet it would appear that the low value of silver is more of an important factor in decreasing exports to those sections than are the internal disturbances. For instance, when a prospective consumer of a tin of California fruit is confronted to-day with a price of $1.40 local currency, as contrasted with $0.70 for the same tin less than a year ago, he naturally will stop to consider his pocketbook before making the purchase. Similarly, a group of Chinese capitalists contemplating the purchase of flour or cotton-mill machinery, when asked double the price as compared with quotations of a year ago, undoubtedly will hold off.

Even though this may seem a propitious time for the development of domestic industries in certain protected areas, they will have the fear that silver exchange may rise during the next few months and place them at a disadvantage compared with competitors who may purchase later. It is true that a recent tendency of silver toward stabilization, even though at low levels, has helped to encourage the placing of orders to a limited extent. Should it develop that silver actually becomes stabilized, even at the present very low level, the elimination of the element of uncertainty can not fail to prove a very helpful factor in making for at least partial recovery of China's foreign trade.

Effect of Internal Disturbances and Taxes

Those who would contend that China's internal disorders are more of a factor than silver in the falling off of the country's foreign trade point to the decreased volume of exports as substantiation of their contention. They are inclined to attribute China's failure to profit by the unprecedentedly favorable exchange—as viewed from the export angle—almost wholly to interruptions in internal communications and heavier tax burdens. On the other hand, in parts of China comparatively free of internal disturbances—in Manchuria, for instance—merchants complain that exports are not moving in enhanced volume because of the world-wide depression. They point out that during the first half of 1927, when the Yangtsze River transportation was paralyzed by the internal troubles of that period, wood oil from the upper Yangtsze regions filtered down overland to an outlet at Hong Kong, in response—although at greatly enhanced prices—to urgent demands for this commodity in the American market.

Production Costs Not Necessarily the Basis of Price Fixing

China is still so little removed from its medieval economic society that its 10,000 or 12,000 miles of railway, nearly half in Manchuria, are not of commanding importance in its internal transportation. When its railways are out of commission, traffic which formerly went by rail reverts to the wheel-barrow, the pack animal, and the human beast of burden. Furthermore, every stream in China, no matter how shallow, carries craft engaged in some sort of cargo transportation. Transportation of this sort may be considerably more expensive than transportation by rail especially when there is added the higher internal tax exactions to which most of this primitive transportation seems to be subjected. Yet it is well to bear in mind that the bulk of China's export trade, other than in beans and raw silk, comprises what may be termed by-products of farm labor. In other words, production costs are necessarily the basis of the prices of many of China's exports.

The poultry farmer in California is puzzled to understand why, in the face of ever-increasing tariff schedules on egg products, the Chinese hen can continue to lay eggs on a competitive basis with the highly protected product of the American hen. It is simple when he understands that there are no poultry farms in China, and in that sense there is no poultry industry, although China is probably the world's greatest exporter of egg products. Every Chinese farmer keeps a few hens, but he does not depend upon them for a livelihood. He sells his eggs for what he can, the price realized representing, to his mind, "so much velvet"—that is a supplementary return from his farming establishment with no appreciable increase of overhead. He can not afford to eat the eggs he produces, unless he can find no market for them. To enjoy the luxury of eating his eggs he has to sell something else. He tries to strike the best possible balance between the small bit of land which he cultivates intensively and the good-sized family which he must support—all members of which contribute in a productive capacity—utilizing as much in the way of by-products of their labors as the opportunities within his sphere of activity permit. If he finds that the marketing possibilities for his vegetable oil are curtailed, or that kerosene prices are advanced above his purchasing power, he may be obliged to revert to the use of the vegetable oil lamp in spite of the years in which he has become accustomed to the use of a superior illuminant.

World Demand an Important Factor

The Chinese farmer, however, although a primitive in his opportunities for wresting a living from nature, and isolated far from the active channels of commerce, is no less a victim than other men of world conditions. The American manufacturer of carpets who may have drawn heavily upon North China for his carpet wools, may find it necessary, because of market conditions, to reduce his output and limit his stocks of raw material and manufactured products to actual day-by-day demands. Even though China wool be quoted at lower prices, because of depressed silver exchange, he is not tempted to buy. The world's demand for China's export commodities at once becomes affected, and world demand is a very important factor in the export trade of China. If these demands are active and persistent, it is remarkable how commodities in China connive to overcome what would be considered impossible trade handicaps in a modernly organized economic society. On the other hand, if the demand from abroad lessens materially, China has no organization for putting into effect modern devices for the development of new uses for its products, or for resorting to progressive salesmanship methods. Trade simply stops, and the commodities which no longer can be sold abroad go back into native consumption, with certain readjustments which may involve the curtailment of certain imports. If the purchasing power of the masses is reduced by their inability to market at a profit the commodities they produce, it is obvious that their capacity for the consumption of imports from abroad must be affected adversely.

Stabilization of Silver Would Aid Imports

Presuming that silver stabilizes at approximately its present levels, what effect will this have upon China's foreign trade? As for imports, dealers have been drawing upon stocks on hand during this period of uncertainty. Furthermore, large stocks are held in such centers as Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hong Kong, considerable of which is financed by the banks but for which Chinese buyers have failed to close their exchange, and hence are reluctant to take delivery. This situation is more accentuated in Shanghai than elsewhere in China. The stabilizing tendency of silver during the past month or two has helped imports, lending a more hopeful tone to the situation. Moreover, lower commodity prices abroad, due to depressed conditions, have contributed to a limited extent in compensating China's importers for the fall in silver.

Within limitations, China can replace certain quantities of imported products by domestically manufactured commodities. Undoubtedly, there will be an increasing tendency to revert to some of the less desirable native products, where the cost of imported articles proves too high to meet the purchasing power of Chinese consumers. The country, however, only recently has embarked seriously upon the development of modern industries. The internal disorders from which it has suffered in the past 15 or 20 years naturally have deterred progress. Even were China able to take advantage of the greatly increased prices of imported articles to encourage domestic industry, it would still be necessary to import the machinery and equipment needed for the new plans.

One should bear in mind, however, that where the masses are favored with good crops and conditions permit them to realize well on these crops, the purchasing power directly concerned is greatly enhanced and can stand certain advances in the prices of commodities imported from abroad which have come to be looked upon as necessities. Furthermore, although the numbers of wealthy individuals in China are small as compared with the population in general, yet these numbers are of great consequence to China's import trade, as they aggregate a very considerable public possessed of a relatively high purchasing capacity. One has only to inspect the stocks carried by the big Chinese deartment stores in Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Tientsin to appreciate the large market apparently offered for certain products imported from abroad which in China, may be termed rightly articles of luxury character.

Low Silver Encourages Substitution of Price for Quality Commodities

Probably the most dangerous aspect of a continuation of low silver is the encouragement which this condition will offer to the idea of substituting price for quality considerations in China's trade. In the past the trade-mark, or chop, represented an important factor in the sales of foreign goods in China. American goods to a considerable extent fell within the category of quality rather than price commodities. Of course, this was not the case with such staple commodities as kerosene, tobacco, lumber, cotton and, certain metals. which comprise the vast bulk of America's trade with China. On the contrary, cheaper and inferior substitutes of the many quality-manufactured goods which are imported into China can scarcely fail to result from a continuation of low silver levels. This will mean that American manufacturers will be obliged to exercise unusual vigilance to protect their trade-marks against cheap and inferior products placed upon this market under imitated trademarks.

Possible Chinese Competition with Gold-Basis Countries

As for export trade, stabilized silver at low levels theoretically reacts favorably upon China's sale of commodities abroad; but if those who normally purchase are in the market for a considerably less quantity because of unfavorable economic conditions in their respective countries, China's export trade will suffer. Should the world-wide economic depression improve and silver levels continue low, China stands to profit, and in some instances may cut in substantially on the export trade of other countries with similar commodities but working on a gold basis. For instance, during the past few months China has been a heavy importer of cocoons from Japan, something unprecedented in the history of China's foreign trade. Should present silver levels continue, it is conceivable that China ultimately might make important inroads in Japan's export trade in reeled silk. Thus, should silver exchange become stabilized at low levels, marked readjustments are of possible development in both China's imports and exports, and, in the event of improvement of internal political conditions, a very considerable impetus may be given to the development of domestic industry. Chinese possessed of large silver holdings have, under present conditions in China very restricted outlets for investment. One of the most popular of these is in real estate in the foreign settlements in Shanghai, where land values continue to advance with the ever-expanding growth and continuous building activity of this great commercial metropolis.

The most promising aspect in the trade situation in China for the present year lies in the good crops which the country generally enjoys. These, upon the whole, are better than China has had for some years. It is particularly fortunate at present, for were China obliged to import foodsuffs as heavily this year as in the past few years the low purchasing power of silver would make heavy inroads upon the resources of the country.

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Settlement of Sino-Russian Dispute Not Far Off

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長祕

According to a report from Nanking, Moh Teh-hui, Chinese plenipotentiary delegate to the Moscow Conference, informed the National Government that the Conference would resume its sessions December 4.

WHEN the Chinese revolution was in full swing, the Russians considered it opportune to take advantage of the situation to further the cause of world revolution and to break down the British Empire in the Far East. As a gesture of pleasing the Chinese, the Russians agreed to relinquish extrality, to conclude a new treaty with China on a basis of equality, etc. But when the Chinese revolution had got into its stride and when the Chinese leaders discovered the trick of the Russians and the real intent of the Communists, China severed diplomatic relations with the Soviets. When the Chinese nationalist movement advanced further north the Russians forgot all their former sympathy-talk with the Chinese. The Soviets were still contining to conduct their propaganda in China, thinking that China is traditionally known as a diplomatically weak nation and that she would never dare to take any drastic steps towards Russia. But China surprised the whole world by the drastic steps of actually raiding the Russian consulates and taking over the Chinese Eastern Railway on the ground that the Soviet had violated the Sino-Russian Agreement of 1924, and the Manchurian forces actually went into armed conflict with the Russians. Thus the two nearest neighboring countries in Asia have been hostile states since the early part of 1929.

More Obtacles in the Way

Since then, the negotiations have been going on, and the Chinese delegates have been in Moscow for several months but so far no result has been achieved. Instead of paving the way for the early peaceful settlement of the dispute, more obstacles have been set up. Moscow accused Mukden of allowing anti-Red activities by White Russians in northern Manchuria. The Soviet Government, through their Consul-General at Mukden, have lodged a strong protest with the Mukden Government against the alleged activities of armed bands of White Russians in Manchuria, which is said to be an infringement of the Peking and Mukden Agreements of 1924 and the Habarovsk Protocol of December last year. The Note enumerates in detail activities of White groups and emigrant organizations in North Manchuria, and also points out that Whites serving with the Chinese Government, persecute citizens of the U.S.S.R., and provoke conflicts between the U.S.S.R. and China. The Soviet Government's protest insists upon the immediate disarmament and disbandment of these White bands and their eviction from this territory, on the closing of all anti-Soviet organizations functioning in Manchuria, and the confiscation of property, the arrest and eviction of their leaders and active members; on the dismissal of all Russian Whites in Chinese service; and a decisive stoppage of the anti-Soviet campaign of the White press.

But the real purpose of the protest, as the correspondent of one foreign newspaper in Harbin pointed out, is to put off again the coming of the Sino-Russian conference to be held at Moscow, on account of the sudden and unexpected change in the political aspect in China, caused by the eclipsing of Marshals Feng and Yen. The Soviet Government still sees the possibility that the present civil war in China may continue, and as its position in Manchuria is a strong one, it sees no reason to expedite the holding of the Conference, which will attract the attention of the whole world.

The exchanges of protests between Mr. Karakhan, the Chief of the Soviet Delegate, and Moh Teh-hui, the Chinese delegate, over the Habarovsk Protocol is another obstacle to the Sino-Russian Conference. Thus the dispute is made more and more complicated.

Early Settlement Predicted

To Chinese, the Sino-Russian dispute over the C.E.R. is internally a political problem, and externally a diplomatic problem. When the Sino-Russian conflict broke out, only Manchurian forces were on the field to face the invasion and bombardment of the Red troops. Certainly, it is not possible for the forces of three provinces to face the invasion and attack of one big country. Realizing the awkward position of Manchuria, the leaders of the three provinces decided to join the Koumintang and declared their loyalty to the Central Government. But due to the internal warfare, the Central Government sent not a single soldier to the field, though several million dollars were forwarded to Manchuria as financial assistance to the campaign. But this is certainly not of much avail.

Many observers have realized the importance of Marshal Chang's visit from the standpoint of the national unification but failed to see that his visit is equally important from the standpoint of the settlement of the Sino-Russian dispute. So long as China is in armed conflict within, Russia would never intend to open any conference with China and would probaby further bombard the border cities. So long as the Central Government was busily engaged in the life-and-death struggle internally, the Central Government could never pay much attention to the Sino-Russian dispute or send a single soldier to Manchuria, but had to leave Manchuria alone to face the aggressors. Marshal Chang certainly realizes this. This is one of the reasons why he said that peace and unification of China is of paramount importance and must be achieved "at all cost". And this explains why he suddenly mobilized his troops, thus ending the warfare and forcing Feng and Yen to leave China. He came to Nanking partly in order to meet President Chiang to discuss the rehabilitation measures of the northern provinces but also because of the the fact that as the Sino-Russian negotiation had practically completely been broken off, Marshal Chang thought it timely for him to come to the Capital to effect unification of the country and to ask fresh instructions from the Central Government. This confirms the statement which appeared in the newspapers in the Capital that three big tasks are attached to Marshal Chang's visit: 1st. Discussion of party affairs in Manchuria; 2nd, Discussion of the rehabilitation of the northern provinces; and 3rd, Discussion of national defence in the northeastern provinces. It is further said that the Manchurian forces will be reorganized and named the Northeastern National Defence Forces.

From the above it is clear that the Sino-Russian situation has assumed a grave aspect. Therefore, we Chinese should know that the Sino-Russian dispute should serve at a spur to cause all of us to lay down our arms and to unies in defence of our nation, while the Nanking authorities should know the steps to take to unite China. The negotiations with foreign countries, or war with foreign countries, usually have the very effect of causing the unification of the country. The history of modern Europe will prove the truth of this statement. So we are happy that the Chinese leaders have realized this point and have effected a political unification of China. But the unification of China means that China will be able to devote more efforts to foreign negotiations, particularly the Sino-Russian Dispute, so we believe the settlement of this dispute is not far off. Let all Chinese give their full support to the Central Government in these negotiations with the Russians!

Nanking, Nov. 29, 1930.

Curious Position of Arises at India Conference

A *Reuter* telegram from London November 24 stated that a curious position had arisen regarding the Indian Round-Table Conference in consequence of the decision of the Federal Relations Committee to co-opt all the members of the British delegation and all except two of the Indian States delegation. The Committee invited the British Indian delegation to suggest six further names for cooption, thereby bringing membership of the Committee to 40 out of a total of 86 delegates attending the Conference. When the British India delegation met for the purpose of selecting the names a revolt occurred among the minority interests who pointed out that the Committee was no longer a small expert committee and maintained that six was insufficient to enable the representation of all minorities. The delegation thereupon resolved to ask the Federal Committee to coopt the entire British India delegation.

A Missionary Appeals to Stop Flood of Lies

J. H. Cope, a missionary at Burma, India, recently wrote to *The Christian Century* (Chicago) saying that he thinks its editor should do something about the flood of lies which are being published in India about the non-cooperative movement. Mr. Cope says: "For instance, they say there was a meeting of the legislative assembly this year! Of course *The Christian Century* and all of its gullible readers know that is a lie. Every-one in India wants independence and is a devout follower of Gandhi. He has ordered all members of the assembly to resign. Therefore it is impossible that there should have been such a meeting. Do you see how serious such lies can be?"

Nanking's Mistaken Move

By Wu Lien-teh (伍連德)

(In the China Critic for Nov. 27)

When the foundations of the National Government were laid in 1928 one of the most striking and appreciated features of the Cabinet was the establishment of a Ministry of Health with medical experts in charge of the several departments. That in itself was an indication of the new order of things, and went far to ease the minds of the public both in China and abroad regarding the determination of Nanking to rule the country on a modern and democratic basis.

Two years have now passed, and if a balance sheet were presented by the new Ministry of Health the assets would be shown to be highly favorable as compared with the amount of money expended upon its operations. One of the first acts of the Ministry was the registration of all medical practitioners, which, though it at first aroused considerable opposition from the old-style native physicians, eventually brought benefit to the general public whose welfare it was the object of the bill to protect. The successive establishments of health demonstration centers at important cities, like Peiping, Hangchow, Nanking, Woosung, Shanghai, etc., have contributed to the masses in those regions much of the knowledge of the essentials of modern medicine and hygiene. Again, in order to lessen the miseries extending over hundreds of years caused by untrained, ignorant midwives, a first class school of midwifery containing a maternity home was established in Peiping, where thousands of mothers have been delivered with safety to themselves and their infants. The work of its charming chief, Dr. Marion Yang, is now universally known, while her graduate pupils are spread far and wide. The accomplishments of the National Quarantine Service, with its record of plague and cholera prevention, are much appreciated, even by those who are racially opposed to Chinese taking any initiative. The modern Pharmacoepia of China has been the result of more than eighteen months of intensive effort. To cap it all, these solid achievements in the realm of modern public health by a so-called backward nation has fired the imagination of Europe, Japan and America, so that the League of Nations through its Health Section has established substantial connection with the National Ministry of Health, and sent its Director (Dr. L. Rajchman) and its best experts, like Drs. Boudreau, Morcie, Madsen, Park, and Faber, to study, report and render assistance wherever possible. The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation after years of holding back has during the last two years changed its former policy of indifference to one of active co-operation by paying the cost of training in Europe and America of at least nine Chinese doctors annually, so that their future services might be available for the benefit of their country.

And just at the moment when the world was acclaiming the far-reaching attempts of China's doctors to modernise her thousand-year medical system, persistent rumors have reached us from the capital that the politicians there have adopted a resolution abolishing the Ministry of Health and placing its multifarious highly technical functions under the Ministry of Interior. If this news be verified, we can imagine no more disastrous attempt at subordinating the best interests of the country to political expediency. Apart from the harm done to the many health activities begun under such happy auspices, what will the world, and Japan particulary (which has always a way of looking at our reforms with sneers and cynicism), think of our central authorities?

We have always thought that, in matters of health organisation at least, China would be one step ahead of her island neighbor, which under an out-of-date policy adopted sixty years ago, still has her fine medical system under the thumb of reactionary and unsympathetic police officers. But during the past half-century, especially since the World War, the progressive countries have learnt many lessons, chief among which is that modern health is an *educational* and not a police function. Both in Germany and in Japan, the responsible authorities have been seriously making preparations for placing their medical and health work under an independent Ministry, so that their people may benefit as the people of Great Britain and Jugo-Slavia have benefited by having their medical system supervised by properly qualified physicians.

What was at the back of the minds of our younger politicians when they introduced and passed this archaic resolution we do not pretend to know, but the harm done to the country's fair reputation, which consequently lowers the world's estimation of the National Government unless immediately retrieved, will be immense. We pray that our responsible authorities will reconsider their plans, and do something better than killing the goose that lays the golden eggs (of China).

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Lumber Industry in North Manchuria
By Tsao Lien-en

Chinese Cotton Industry, 1930
By Fang Fu-an

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By H. D. Lamson

Notes on Chinese Labor Population
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British Economic Mission Visits Shanghai and Nanking

The British Economic Mission to the Far East, with Sir Ernest Thompson at the head arrived in Shanghai from Japan Sunday, November 30, making its headquarters at the Palace Hotel. Many British officials and several Chinese officials were present to welcome the Mission when its members arrived at the Customs Jetty. The Mission remained in Shanghai until December 3 and then proceeded to Nanking.

The program announced for the Mission is as follows:

December 4—Presentation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China. Official calls on Dr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways; Dr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance; Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor; Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications; and Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Mayor of Greater Nanking. Lunch at the International Club as guests of W. Meyrick Hewlett, British Consul-General at Nanking. Reception in honor of the Mission by the President of China, at which presentations will be made by the British Minister. Banquet by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

December 5—Visit to the mausoleum of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Luncheon by the Mayor of Greater Nanking. "At Home" in honor of the Mission by the British Consul-General. Banquet by the Ministers of Railways and Industry, Commerce and Labor.

December 6—Return to Shanghai by train.

December 7—Visits of inspection in Shanghai.

December 8—Dinner at the Shanghai Club by the British Chamber of Commerce after visits of inspection.

December 9—Reception and banquet by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

December 10—Visits of inspection. Reception by the Bureau of Social Affairs.

December 11—Visits of inspection. Dinner by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

December 13—Discussions with industrial executives. Dinner by E. M. B. Ingram, representing the British Minister.

December 16—Reception by the British Consul-General at Shanghai (J. F. Brenan) and the British Commercial Councillor (H. J. Brett).

December 17—January 3, will be given up to discussions of local conditions in relation to trade with Great Britain. Although no date has been definitely set for the Mission's departure the stay in Shanghai is likely to be lengthy. Every effort will be made to include visits to Manchuria, especially Mukden, before leaving the city.

In addition to Sir Ernest Thompson, the Mission is made up as follows:—Sir Thomas Allen, director of the Co-operative Wholesale Socy, and chairman of the Co-operative Insurance Socy.; James Bell, secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers' Assn. and of the Oldham Weavers' Assn. and vice-president of the Amalgamated Weavers' Assn.; W. A. Crowther, of Messrs. W. & E. Crowther, Ltd, Slaithwaite; Lt.-Col. Reginald Morcom, of Messrs. Bellies & Morcom, former chairman of the Council of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Assn. and vice-president of the Federation of British Industries; and Louis Beale, Special Commissioner to the Overseas Trade Development Council.

The Secretary to the Mission is T. St. Quintin Hill, and the Assistant Secretary, A. Barnes.

The Cotton Sub-Mission

A special Cotton Sub-Mission is attached to the Mission and in addition to Sir Ernest Thompson and James Bell, is constituted as follows:—

F. W. Birchenough president of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation, and Secretary of the Oldham Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners' Association; E. Duxbury, vice-president of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, Gen. Secretary of the General Union of Association of Loom Overlookers, and President of Northern Counties Textile Federation; J. L. Edmondson, secretary of the Federation of Calico Printers, Chairman of the Exhibition Sub-Committee of the Joint Standing Committee (Education and Industry) of the British Cotton Industry Research Association; George Green, chairman, Padiham Manufacturers' Association and managing director of Messrs. George Green and Co. (Padiham), Ltd.; Arthur Reiss, managing director of Reiss Brothers (1923) Ltd.; Joseph Wild, president of the Wigan and District Cotton Employers' Association, member of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, and director of the following companies: Carlton Spinning Co., Ltd., Empress Spinning Co., Ltd,, May Mill Spinning Ltd., and Belgrave Spinning Co., Ltd.

The Secretary to the Sub-Mission is N. A. Guttery.

"Deported Overseas Chinese Union" Opposes Welcome

Representatives of the "Deported Overseas Chinese Union" with headquarters at Nanking were busy at the Customs Jetty at the time of the arrival of the Mission trying to persuade the Chinese official representatives not to extend any welcome to the British representatives on the ground that the Chinese in the British Colonies are not given similar opportunities for the sale of Chinese goods. The "Deported Overseas Chinese Union" had dispatched as its representatives Lu Chi-tse, former principal of the Chinese school in Singapore, who was deported by the British Colonial authorities on the charge of disseminating Kuomintang propaganda, and Chen Lu-shen, a well-knomn merchant, who was deported from Singapore on the charge of enlisting funds for the wounded soldiers during the last punitive campaign against the northern rebels, and Fang Tse-cheng, a Chinese journalist, who was deported on the charge of initiating the movement for the sale of Chinese goods in British colonies.

The "Deported Overseas Chinese" representatives entertained the local Chinese press representatives at tiffin at the Yen Hua Lau Restaurant. An advertisement in the Chinese press announcing the tiffin apparently aroused the attention of the police authorities of the International Settlement. Detectives and policemen were posted at the door of the restaurant while the tiffin was in progress. About forty Chinese newspapermen were present.

During the course of the tiffin the spokesman of the "Deported Overseas Chinese Union" delivered a brief speech, giving a vivid description of the present oppression of the Overseas Chinese at the hands of the British colonial authorities, particularly in the Straits Settlements under Governor Sir Clementi. He stoutly denounced the Chinese representatives of public organizations and official bodies in extending a welcome to the British Economic Mission. He alleged that the Chinese abroad were illtreated and oppressed under the iron-heels of the Imperialists, and he said there was absolutely no reason why the Chinese, particularly the leaders of the party and Government, should accord an extraordinary "royal" welcome to the British Trading representatives, whose mission was largely concerned with the exploitation of Chinese markets. Further it was emphasized that the Chinese, in accordance with the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, should only welcome the foreign guests who treated the Chinese on a basis of equality.

British Want to Buy Japanese Cotton Mill Invention

A recent *Reuter* message from Osaka stated that some of the members of the British Economic Mission to the Far East attempted while in Japan to buy a patent automatic shuttle changing attachment for cotton mills, which has been invented by a Japanese engineer nained Ogino at the Osaka machine works.

Chinese Views on British Trade with China

S. U. Zau, director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labor, recently made observations with reference to Sino-British trade and the prospects of development, in a recent interview in the *N. C. D. News*. Mr. Zau said that the British attitude in the past had done much harm to British trade in China but the visit of the British Economic Mission would be greatly welcomed and, he thought, would do much towards wiping away misunderstanding and bringing about a change for mutual good.

"The Chinese people want British woollen goods and cotton peice goods because of the superior quality and the predominating position which Great Britain hold in these lines. We also want Bitish machinery and can do with a lot of it because it is reliable," said Mr. Zau.

The majority of British goods which have been brought to China are of exellent quality and they certainly are worth the more expensive prices demanded, but British merchants should bear in mind always the fact that the Chinese, as a whole, are not a wealthy people and they are unable to pay high prices. This was the opinion passed on British trade in China by J. Gock Lock, managing director of the Wing On Co., Ltd., when seen by the *North China Daily News*. Gock Lock said that British designs were very good indeed but labor costs, freight rates and so forth were so exceptionally high that it was next to impossible for British merchants to sell them in China except at a loss. Added to these factors, was the

question of time. It took two or three months for an order placed in England to be brought to Shanghai. Japan excelled in all these respects and that was the reason why she had captured much of the trade formerly held by Great Britain.

Chinese Comment on Mission's Visit

The *China Times* (Chinese newspaper in Shanghai) in an editorial December 2 says: "Certainly, the British Mission can learn nothing from the infancy of the cotton industry in this country. Then why should they favor China with a long sojourn in this land? According to a recent interview with the press repesentatives, Sir Thompson,representing the British Mission, openly declared that the chief, supreme mission of the British Trading Delegation lies in the investigation of the opportunities and potentialities of the Chinese markets in order to restore theBritish trade in this country to its former status of hegemony. This overt declaration for the exploitation of the Chinese markets can not but attract the serious attention of the Chinese cotton industrialists. Last spring, speculation was rife as regards the proposed British-Japanese agreement that Lancashire and Japanese cotton products should be apportioned equal spheres of influence in the the Chinese markets. In other words, the Japanese and Britishers desire equal opportunity for the exploitation of the country. The Chinese can not help entertaining suspicions towards the British Economic Mission because of their recent journey to Japan.

Japanese Comments on British Economic Mission

The Tokyo correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* recently summarized Japanese press comments in connection with the visit of the British mission.

Anglo-Japanese economic cooperation in China is regarded by the press as a policy that will redound to the happiness and prosperity of all concerned. The Japanese press hopes that the Mission will do its best, when it returns home, to have such a policy adopted. The idea of regarding China as a field of rivalry amongst the Powers must be strongly denounced, they say.

"There is rivalry between Great Britain and Japan in the cotton business and this rivalry has grown very acute in recent years," says the *Asahi*, whose remarks are typical of the comment on this question in other responsible organs, "but Japan, as our Foreign Minister has stated, has no intention whatever of monopolizing the markets in any part of the world; her sole desire is to have her share and this being so, there is no reason at all why Great Britain and Japan should regard each other with hostility."

The paper then goes on to say that if the tariff set up by the Indian Government recently and the Imperial preferential tariff now under discussion are unfavorably commented on in the Japanese press, any fairminded person will recognize the justice of such criticism, and then proceeds: "There are some technical and other secrets in the Japanese cotton industry which are disclosed to no one; in this respect, the Mission may not be able to get every satisfaction, but this is not the chief reason that brought it to our shores."

The *N.C.D. News* correspondent comments: "It may be that Japan possesses some wonderful technical 'secrets,' but old-timers in business in Japan are apt to take all this with the proverbial grain of salt, and interpret these 'secrets' as the scandalously-low wages, the serfdom of women and child operatives, the heavy Government subsidies backed by good protective tariffs whose scale of duties makes importation very difficult and to the monopolistic exploitation by the Japanese of overseas possessions. As for revealing 'secrets,' it is also recalled that Japan was eagerly taught by England at a time she knew nothing."

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68,750 Refugees to Heilungkiang

According to a report of the Heilungkiang provincial government on Dec. 1 a total of 68,750 famine refugees from Honan, Shantung, Shensi, Hopei and Suiyuan provinces, have migrated to North Manchuria between January and October of the present year.

Will Publish National Laws

The Ministries of Interior and Education have announced the early publication of all laws and ordinances which were promulgated by the Government during the present year. Copies of the books containing the laws will be distributed to all government organs throughout the country.

Chinese Steamers to South Seas

According to a *Kuo Min* report on Nov. 29 the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has announced plans for the chartering of four steamers each of 8,000 tons capacity to be operated between Shanghai and various South Sea islands, the purpose being to expand Chinese trade in that area.

Inport Duties on Rice and Wheat

The Government has decided on import duties on both rice and wheat according to a report from Nanking on Nov. 27, which stated that the Ministry of Interior had formulated a draft proposal to this effect which had been sent to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Industry and Legislative Yuan for approval.

Historical Relics Found at Tsinan

A Chinese scientific expedition headed by Dr. Li Tsi which was dispatched to Tsinan by the National Government, has reported the discovery of some 60 cases of historical relics of high archeological value in an ancient Chinese city near Pingning in the vicinity of the Lungshan Station on the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway.

Soviet "Dumping" in Manchuria

The *North-China Daily News* on Nov. 30 published a report from its correspondent in Peiping alleging that the Soviet state trading agencies recently had exported more than $4,000,000 worth of cloth, tobacco, coal and other products of Russia to North Manchuria, the prices being considerably below that of competing countries.

More Rolling-Stock from Belgium

The Ministry of Railways on Nov. 24 announced the receipt of 70 new railway coaches from Belgium which will be placed in service on the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway as soon they can be assembled. The first consignment of rolling-stock manufactured in Belgium, was landed at Tsingtao last October. It consisted of 30 freight cars.

Improvement of Whangpoo

Representatives of Chinese and foreign shipping companies held a conference on September 26 with officials of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board of Shanghai for the purpose of considering questions pertaining to the deepening of the Whangpoo River and removal of dangers to shipping. No report was issued as to the results of the conference.

Mukden's Automatic Telephones

The new Mukden automatic telephone exchange was opened to the public on Nov. 25. The main exchange has a capacity of 5,000 lines while a branch exchange with 2,000 additional lines is to be opened shortly. The exchange is entirely Chinese-owned and managed. The equipment was manufactured by Siemens Brothers of London and was installed by the French company, Societe Francaise des Telephones Interurbains.

Afghanistan Wants U. S. Capital

Jaja Mahendra Pratap, unofficial envoy of Afghanistan to the United States, in an address before the Foreign Trade Club of San Francisco, urged Americans to visit Afghanistan and invest their capital in his country. He stated that the country was rich in gold, iron, copper and ruby mines which have been inadequately developed. Germans and Soviet Russians are already developing concessions in Afghanistan, according to the trade envoy.

New Building for Chiaotung U.

The Ministry of Railways on Nov. 30 granted approval of plans for the construction of a new Engineering Hall to be constructed at Chiaotung University, the estimated cost being $400,000. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, has asked for tenders for the construction of the new building in order that work may be started immediately.

New Canton Air Services

Col. Chang Hui-chang, Commander of the National Air Service at Nanking and Col. Huang Kwang-yu, Director of the Canton Aviation Bureau, departed from Canton for Wuchow on Nov. 27 to make preparations for the inauguration of the new air-mail and passenger service between Canton and Wuchow, which is scheduled to be started early in the new year.

First Through Mukden-Nanking Train

The first through train to be dispatched from Mukden to Nanking over the Peiping-Mukden and Tientsin-Pukow lines, arrived at Nanking on Nov. 27 while a similar train dispatched from Pukow arrived at Mukden. The Tientsin-Pukow railway administration has added two additional trains to cope with the increased traffic which has developed since the conclusion of the military situation.

More New Stations on S. N. R.

In order to provide greater facilities for passengers and freight transportation on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Ministry of Railways has decided to open two new stations on the line. The new stations will be located between Anting and Lukiapang and between Wusih and Shihtangwan. It also has been decided to enlarge the platforms of several stations on the Shanghai-Woosung line.

Proposed Law of Publications

A new law defining the rights and duties of publishers, to be known as the "Law of Publications," has been completed by the Law Drafting Committee of the Legislative Yuan and shortly will be submitted to the general meeting of the Yuan for final consideration. The Legislative Yuan is also considering a new law governing Postal Savings and Remittances, the object being to protect depositors in postal savings banks.

New Roads at Tsinan

Two new roads leading from the west and south gates of Tsinan and converging at the Shantung provincial government building are nearing completion and will be opened to traffic about the middle of December. The roads have been under construction for practically six months. Other recent improvements at Tsinan include the early opening of two public parks and a children's recreation ground in the city.

Statistics on Rice Production

The Ministries of Interior and Agriculture and Mining at Nanking have dispatched telegrams to all provincial governments instructing them to collect immediately detailed information regarding the amount of this year's rice crop, the purpose being to conserve supplies in the interest of famine prevention. In the event the season's crop is considered sufficient for the needs of the country, the Government is contemplating a duty on imported rice.

$5,000,000 Loan for Peiping-Mukden Railway

A dispatch by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Nanking on Nov. 29 stated that the Government had formally approved of a loan of $5,000,000 for the purchase of new rolling stock for the Peiping-Mukden railway. The bonds will be redeemable in from fifteen to twenty-four months. It is planned to purchase 10 new locomotives and considerable other materials, most of which, according to the report will be purchased in the United States.

Rate Reduction on C. E. R.

The Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, according to a dispatch from Harbin on Nov. 28, has decided to make drastic reductions in both passenger and freight rates. The reduction in freight, for export products will be 40 percent while the reduction in passenger fares will average 20 percent. An attempt on the part of the Russian officials fo abolish the fourth-class fare was opposed by the Chinese directors.

Nanking Train Ferry To Cost $5,000,000

A *Kuo Min* report from Nanking on Nov. 29 stated that the new train ferry across the Yangtsze river connecting Nanking and Pukow, will cost approximately $5,000,000. The formal opening of construction on the ferry was scheduled to begin on Dec. 1, the object being to construct the foundations during the low tide period in the coming winter. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, officiated at the formal ceremonies, which were attended by many high officials of the Government.

New Taxes To Replace Likin

A report by the semi-official *Kuo Min* service on Nov. 27 stated that three new taxes would be instituted immediately following the abolition of the likin or transit-tax, the object being to prevent loss in revenue for the Government. The new taxes under consideration are (1) the Special Consumption Tax, (2) the Factory Tax and (3) the Business Tax. The first two will be classified as National taxes, and the Business tax will be for the local governments.

Four New Manchurian Railways

A dispatch from Mukden by the *Kuo Min* service on Nov. 28 stated that the Northeastern Communications Committee has completed plans for the construction of four new railways in Manchuria next year. Engineers have been sent to make surveys on the four roads, (1) Tsitsihar-Haiho line in Heilungkiang province; (2) Kaipinghsien-Fuchow line in Fengtien province; Siakiutai-Changkiawan line in Kirin province and the Payenchow-Haolihkang line in Heilungkiang.

Payment of British Claims

A *Reuter* report from London on Nov. 26, referring to a discussion in the British House of Commons, quoted Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, as stating that all British creditors were being fully protected in the negotiations with the National Government in respect to defaulted loans. Mr. Henderson declared, "His Majesty's Minister has made it clear that any solution proposed by the Chinese Government should provide for the full payment of all valid British claims at the earliest possible date."

Proposed International Air-Port in Harbin

A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service on Dec. 1 stated that the Manchurian authorities had decided to construct an International Air-Port in Harbin, the project to cost approximamtely $3,000,000 and work to start in February. The Harbin Air-Port will be used as the chief landing station in Manchuria by the German Lufthansa corporation, which recently reached an understanding with the Chinese National Government for the inauguration of a Nanking-Berlin air-mail and passenger service.

Health Ministry Becomes Bureau of Public Health

According to a report from Nanking by the *Kuo Min* news agency, the Ministry of Health, instead of being incorporated into the Ministry of Interior, as originally planned, will be created into a Bureau of Public Health under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. The report stated that the Military Medical Department of the Ministry of War will also be reorganized into an independent department under the Executive Yuan and will be known as the Inspectorate-General of Military Surgery. Dr. J. Heng Liu, former Minister of Health, will be appointed Director of the Bureau of Public Health and concurrently will serve as Inspector-General of Military Surgery.

New Military Prison at Nanking

Hu Yi-min was sworn in on Nov. 27 as Chief Warden of the new central military prison which has just been completed in Nanking. The new prison, which was constructed on modern lines, has a capacity of 1,000. Shao Li-tze, of the Central Party Headquarters, who delivered the address on the occasion of the opening of the prison, stressed the importance of prison reform in China, particularly at this time when the Government is negotiating with the foreign Powers in respect to the abolition of exterritoriality. According to the report the prisoners in the new institution will be taught work in printing, carpentry, rattan-weaving, dyeing, shoemaking, knitting, dress-making, hair-dressing and other useful trades.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

December	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
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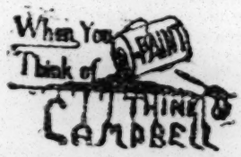

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Chinese Domestic Loans

A *Reuter* report from Nanking on Nov. 26 stated that the Government has reached a decision in regard to the reorganization of domestic loans. According to the report All domestic loans are to be redeemed within thirty years. These loans, however, are limited to those floated by the Central Government and by the Ministry of Finance. Those loans that were floated by the Ministry of Communications or other Government ministries would not be included in this group. The loans floated by the various provincial governments are also not included.

Refunding of Loan Obligations

The National Government Council on Nov. 28 adopted a resolution outlining the Government's policy in respect to the refunding of all defaulted foreign and domestic loans. Regulations also were adopted providing for the formal organization of the Government Commission on the Readjustment of Foreign and Domestic Obligations. The Commission, which will consist of seven members, will include the following: Dr. Wang Chung-hui (chairman), Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. H. H. Kung, Sun Fo, Wang Peh-chun and T. V. Soong.

Memorial Sun Yat-sen Pagoda for Nanking

According to a report from Nanking which was published in Shanghai last week, the Chinese architectural firm, Robert Fan and Shen Chao, have been awarded first prize for their design for a memorial pagoda to be constructed in Nanking in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The pagoda will be constructed of reinforced concrete, 220 feet high and will consist of 15 stories. On each story there will be granite slabs containing the text of the "Three Peoples Principles." It will be constructed on the top of Purple Mountain on the same axis as the Sun Yat-sen memorial mausoleum.

Long-Distance Telephone Service

A report from Wusih, Kiangsu, on Nov. 27 stated that the Ministry of Communications has issued instructions for the immediate installation of long-distance telephone systems between Soochow and Kashing and Ihing and Kiangyin, both services to include Wusih, and to be controlled by the Soochow and Wusih telephone bureaus. It is also learned that the Kiangsu Provincial Department of Reconstruction is also arranging for the installation of long-distance telephone service between the cities of Changchow, Wusih and Soochow. Nine important cities in Kiangsu province, namely, Kiangning, Kuyung, Kingtan, Liyang, Ihing, Chengchow, Chinkiang, Lisui and Kaoshun, are already linked up by long-distance telephone lines.

More New Roads at Shanghai

The Public Works Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on Nov. 27 announced plans for the construction of three new roads in the Shanghai district, the work being scheduled to start on Dec. 1. The three new roads will be as follows: The Shanghai-Woosung Road which is to start from the Ningkuo Road to Yinkao Road. It will be 6.5 kilometers long and 30 meters wide, and will form the main route for the eastern part of the city.

A road connecting Chapei with Hsiangyin Road, will be 5.8 kilometers long and 35 meters wide; it will be an important road leading from the heart of Chapei to the International Settlement.

The Pootung Road will extend from Choukiatu northward to Tungkou. It will be about 17 kilometers long and 30 meters wide, constituting the leading route along the bund in the Pootung district.

Would Span Whangpoo with Bridge at Shanghai

According to a report which appeared in *The China Press* (Shanghai) on Nov. 22 a group of prominent Chinese businessmen are sponsoring a scheme for constructing a bridge across the Whangpoo river for the purpose of providing direct connection between Shanghai proper and the manufacturing district of Pootung. It was claimed that plans had been prepared for constructing a bridge 1,800 feet in length to be constructed in the Nantao section at a cost of about $5,000,000. It was claimed that tolls collected for a period of two years would pay for the cost of the enterprise, after which it would be free. The names of the Chinese promoters of the enterprise were: Yao Chi-tung, Chao Lan-ting, I-ting Wang, Wang Ye-tse, Chu Wen-loh, Chang Yao-ling, Koo Hsing-ih, Yeh Wei-chun, Sheng Mao-hsiang, Yao Tse-shian and Yao Tse-shu.

American Light-Bulb Factory in Manchuria

The Japanese *Rengo* service issued a dispatch from Tokyo on Nov. 28 stating that the Overseas Affairs Department was giving serious consideration to a report that the Tokyo Electricity Company is contemplating the establishment of a branch factory in Dairen for the purpose of producing electric light-bulbs for the South Manchuria Railway and affiliated enterprises. The report aroused considerable interest due to the fact that The Tokyo Electricity Company, while a Japanese corporation, is actually controlled by American interests, hence the establishment of a branch factory in Dairen would cut off this source of supply from the parent company in Tokyo. The authorities of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway Company, apparently favored the establishment of a branch factory in Dairen as it would result in a supply of light-bulbs at lower cost than previously. It was reported that the Railway Company had offered a ten-year concession to the factory.

Tls. 40,000,000 New Construction at Shanghai in 1930

According to an interview with C. Harpur, head of the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, which appeared in the Trade and Building Supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Nov, 29, the value of new buildings constructed in the Shanghai International Settlement during the present year will amount to Tls. 40,000,000, the amount being appromimately two-thirds greater than the construction in 1929. Among the new construction jobs for the Municipality for 1931 are two new incinerators for city refuse, a municipal abbatoir, two Chinese schools and a new hospital to replace the Victoria Nursing Home.

Work has been started on a new residential apartment project at the corner of Rue Lafayette and Avenue du Roi Albert in the French Concession, which, when completed will be one of the largest structures of the kind in the city. It will consist of sixteen buildings with a total of 128 flats and will cost approximately Tls. 800,000. W. Livin is the architect

Royal Asiatic Society to Have New Home

The Trade and Building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Nov. 22 stated that a drive shortly is to be conducted in Shanghai to raise funds for the construction of a new building to house the Royal Asiatic Society. It was stated that $100,000 would be required as the organization already owns the land on Museum road in the International Settlement. Plans have been prepared by Palmer and Turner, British architects.

The Shanghai Land and Investment Company announced plans for the development of a moving picture house and some 800 Chinese retail shops, warehouses, etc. in the northern section of Shanghai.

Another large apartment building, costing $300,000 and owned by Mrs. S. Toeg, on which construction work was started last May will be completed early in the new year. Elliott Hazzard is the architect for the enterprise which is located on Yu Yuen Road in the International Settlement. The building will contain 20 apartments with space for playgrounds for children of occupants.

J. S. Potter of the Asia Realty Company was quoted as stating that construction work in Shanghai for the present year would double the work of 1929.

Further Large Increase in Imports of Machinery

The *Kuo Min* news agency on Nov. 20 issued statistics supplied by the Customs Administration showing considerable increases in the imports of machinery through the Port of Shanghai.

Weaving machinery forms the largest portion of the increase. The following list shows the total amount imported during the period:

Machinery imports	*Haikwan taels.*
Agricultural implements	168,124
Electrical equipment and accessories	485,043
Printing machinery	525,709
Spinning and weaving machines	4,568,318
Automobile and tram car accessories	250,780
Cable and telephone equipments	1,290,650
Train coaches and locomotives	190,955
Total imports in Haikwan Taels	7,479,579

Since the above figures were compiled, further large machinery reports have arrived.

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Protection of China's Soviereignty in Cable Negotiations

Chwang Chih-huan, director-general of telephones and telegraphs in the Ministry of Communications on Nov. 20 sent a circular telegram to all governmental telephone and telegraph administrations throughout the country informing them that all negotiations between the Government and the foreign cable companies are being conducted strictly in accordance with the Government's instructions. The circular telegram was sent out as a result of recent allegations by the employes union that the Ministry of Communications had decided to renew the exclusive contract with the cable company. A report in the *Sin Wan Pao* on Nov. 28 stated that the placing in service of the new direct-radio services between China and America and Europe, would automatically nullify the monopolistic cable contract. This would have the effect of forcing the foreign cable companies to conform to the Government's demands in respect to the negotiation of an equitable contract. A report from Nanking on Nov. 21 which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* stated that Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications had made arrangements with Chinese banks in Shanghai to advance a loan of $6,000,000 to enable the Ministry to liquidate its debt to the foreign cable trust.

Demand Abolition of Export Duty on Raw Silk

The Chekiang Silk Manufacturing and Cocoon Traders Union on Nov. 24 petitioned the National Government for a complete abolition of the export duty on raw silk. The petition stated that not only dealers, but farmers and workers concerned with the silk trade are also adversely affected by the export taxes. The principal cause for the present unfavorable state of affairs, the petition pointed out, was the cut-throat competition of Japanese silk traders who, being subsidized by their Government, have been able to make considerable price reductions; while in China higher costs of production and financial weakness of merchants have made such an attempt impossible, if they are not to run the risk of bankruptcy. The petition requested that the Ministry of Finance be instructed to carefully consider the question of the abolition of the export duty on raw silk and other levies and surtaxes collected on silk-cocoons. Only when such abolition is made will it he that production costs can be lowered and reductions in price made possible, and the manufacturers given the stimulus to exert themselves for improvements in production.

It was stated that since exemptions of export duty on tea and other machine-made articles have been granted by the Government for some time, it is not unreasonable that silk, which constitutes one of China's basic productions, should receive similar treatment. To compensate for the loss in revenue to the Government, the petition recommended that in view of the proposed enforcement of a new National Tariff, the duties levied on imported silk, cotton, and woolen piece-goods should be raised considerably, as the extensive consumption of these imports nowadays constitutes one of the chief reasons for the present silk depression. Not only will the increased import revenues be more than sufficient to balance the abolition of the silk export duty, but it will also be a wise policy for Government to adopt for the protection and development of this important home industry.

Regulations for $5,000,000 Loan to Peiping-Liaoning R. R.

Regulations governing the issuance of the $5,000,000 loan for the purchase of locomotives for the Peiping-Liaoning railway were passed by the Legislative Yuan of the National Government on Nov. 29, the regulations specifically stating that the money must be used solely for the purchase of locomotives. The loan will be issued in two portions of $1,800,000 and $3,200,000 respectively and will bear interest at 8 percent. The installments will be issued as follows.

Series A:
1st installment—$900,000 on Jan. 16, 1931;
2nd „ —$900,000 on March 16, 1931.
Series B:
1st installment—$ 800,000 on Nov. 16, 1931;
2nd „ —$1,200,000 on Jan. 16, 1932;
3rd „ —$1,200,000 on March 16, 1932.

Both series will be underwritten by a syndicate consisting of the Yieh Bank, the China and South Seas Bank and the Kincheng Banking Corporation, which will serve also as

(Continued on page 32)

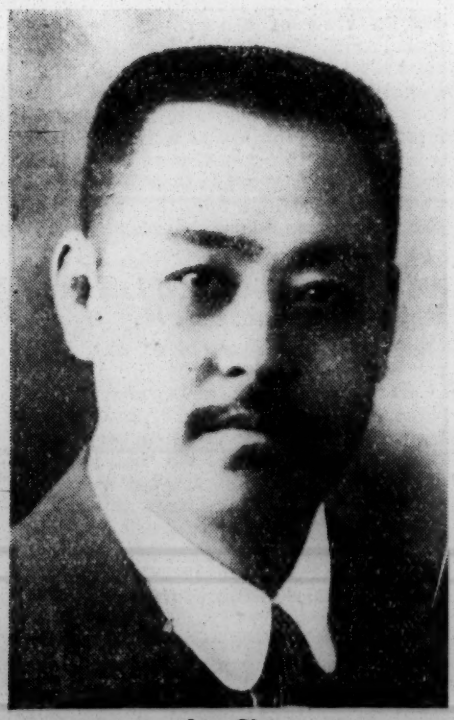
Who's Who in China

Wen Ying-hsing, government official; born at Hsinning, Kwangtung, Jan. 16, 1887; studied at the primary school, Tientsin University, 1897; Nanyang College, Shanghai, 1901; student engineer, Canton Hankow Railway 1903; attended Virginia Military Institute, Class 1907, Lexington, Virginia, U. S. A. 1904; U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. 1905, Class 1907; captain, February, 1910; military instructor, Military School, Canton, 1910; major, 2nd division general staff, Nov. 1910; Lt. colonel, May, 1911; assistant chief of staff, Shanghai Military Governor, February, 1912; chief of staff, Shanghai Military Governor, June, 1912; colonel, Feb. 1913; secretary to Dr. Sun Yat sen, Apr. 1913; assistant chief of staff of Military Governor of Kwangtung, July, 1913; junior engineer of Szechuan-Hankow Railway, May, 1914; engineer of Tayeh Iron Mine, Dec. 1915; senior engineer of the Pukow commercial bureau, 1917; brigadier general, Sept. 1920; military council of body guard brigade, Mukden, Nov. 1921; chief of police, Chinese Eastern Railway, Apr. 1922; chief police of the special area, Manchuria, May, 1923; chief of business department of Shanghai Woosung Commercial Port, May, 1926; president, Tsing Hua College, Apr. 1928; secretary, the Chief Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, Sept. 1929; chief of preventive force, Chief Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Jan. 1930; superintendent, Gendarme and Police School, Mar. 1930.

Wen Ying-hsing
溫應星

Wang Hsiao-lai, merchant and government official; born at Cheng-hsien, Chekiang, 1886; in the course of his business and official career in Shanghai, he has successively held the following positions: member of the board of directors of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; president of the Chapei Chamber of Commerce. Shanghai; delegate of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to the Customs Tariff Revision Conference; chairman of the Provisional Government of Shanghai Special Municipality; member of the standing committee of the Finance Committee for Kiangsu and Shanghai; high advisor to the Minstry of Finance; counsellor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining; councillor of the Municipal Government of Shanghai; member of the standing committee of the Red Cross Society of China; chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Guild; member of the standing committee of the National Economic Conference and member of National Financial Conference and Communications Conference; director of the National Tobacco Special Tax Bureau; associate director of the wine and tobacco tax bureau of the Ministry of Finance and concurrently chief of the Kiangsu provincial rolled tobacco tax bureau; associate director of the rolled tobacco tax administration; associate director of the rolled tobacco and kerosine tax administration; now director of the flour special tax bureau for Kiangsu and Chekiang Area of the Ministry of Finance, and chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai Municipality, besides holding many positions of minor importance; addaess: Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

Wang Hsiao-lai
王孝賚字曉籟



Liu Chi
劉哲

Liu Chi, college president and retired government official; born in Kirin, 1892; received his advanced education at the Peking Government University; member of the House and later of the Senate of thePeking Parliament; Minister of Education of the Peking Government under the late Chang Tso-lin; member of the board of directors of the Chinese EasternRailway; member of the Political Council of the Three Eastern Provinces; president of the Polytechnic Institute, Harbin; address: Polytechnic Institute, Harbin.

Wu Hsien
吳憲字陶民

Wu Hsien, college professor; born at Foochow, Fukein, Nov. 24, 1893; S. B. of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mass. U. S. A., 1916; Ph. D. of Harvard University, 1919; assistant in chemistry, Mass. Inst. Tech., 1916-17; assistant in biochemistry, Harvard Med. School, 1919-20; assistant in biochemistry, 1920-21; associate in biochemistry, 1921-24; associate professor of biochemistry, 1924-28; professor of biochemistry, 1928 to the present, Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping; advisor to the Institute of Psychology, Academia Sinica, 1930; address: Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping.

American Community Committee Announces Election Procedure

The American Community Committee, of which Charles E. Patton is secretary, has sent a letter to American taxpayers in Shanghai pointing out that as long as the present organization of the Municipal Council continues any scheme adopted by the American Community must be in harmony with the existing order and since there is an American customary quota of two seats on the Council it is most desirable that the American Community submit to the general election but two candidates. The choice of these two candidates, the Committee urges, should be that of the American Community itself, attained in some satisfactory manner from a free field open to all.

The American Consul-General some time ago appointed committee to select two candidates by a sort of "primary," composed of the following:—C. H. French (President. American Chamber of Commerce): Mrs. R. E. Lunkley (President, American Women's Club); Mrs. J. B. Davies (President, Columbia Country Club): H. E. Page (President, Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club); Maj. C. P. Holcomb (President, American Bar Assn. for China); Wm. E. Sauer (Commander, American Company, S. V. C.); H. D. Rodger (Commander, American Troop, S. V. C.); F. J. Raven (Chairman, Board of Managers, Shanghai American School); V. Olsen (Commander, United Spanish War Veterans); C. E. Patton; Maj. A. Bassett; A. R. Hager; Wm. S. Fleming, M. P. Walker, members of the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the American Chamber of Commerce. The Committee has been formally constituted with C. H. French as Chairman and C. E. Patton Secretary.

The American Community Election Committee, according to present arrangements, is to be composed of the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the American Chamber of Commerce and the highest official of each American civic organization in Shanghai. It is the duty of the Committee, at least six weeks prior to each Municipal election to secure from among the available and qualified American ratepayers a candidate for each vacancy on the Municipal Council and with the consent of the individuals to submit their names as candidates for election as members of the Shanghai Municipal Council; the Committee not later than four weeks prior to the Municipal election will make public to the ratepayers of the American Community the names of the candidates so secured; if no additional nominations are received there will be no need for a Primary Election; if additional nominations are received the Committee will arrange for a Primary Election by the submisson, at least two weeks prior to the date of the Municipal election, of the names of all the aforementioned candidates, upon properly printed ballot forms, to each American ratepayer who is qualified to vote at the Municipal election. A ratepayer will be entitled to as many votes as he would have at a Municipal election. No absentee votes or proxies will be allowed.

Y. W. C. A. National Committee Entertains Distinguished Guests

W. H. T. Foster, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, U.S.A., and Mrs. Foster, were entertained at a dinner at the Shanghai Bankers' Club by the National Committee of the Y.M.C. A.'s of China last week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foster are actively interested in "Y" work.

The other guests of honor of the evening were Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Harvey and Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Zimmerman. The dinner was presided over by S. C. Chu, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, who extended greetings of welcome to the guests present. Following his remarks, David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee, spoke on the theme of "China, a Land of Puzzles." Dr. Yui dwelt especially on the puzzling conditions existing in this country in regard to the Christian work in general and the Y.M.C.A. work in particular. Dr. Yui pointed out that the Y.M.C.A. was being attacked by the radicals as being too conservative on the one hand, and by the conservatives as being too radical on the other. "When the Communists were in their full sway two or three years ago," he said, "they singled out the Y.M.C.A. as one of the very first institutions that they were determined to destroy. Personally, I considered it a great honor for them to single out the Y.M.C.A. in this way, for it clearly indicated that the Y.M.C.A. is a lively organization and that it must be doing good work; otherwise it would not have claimed the urgent attention of these Communists."

The CHINESE NATION

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December 3, 1930

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Men and Events

Hallett Abend, correspondent of the *New York Times*, has gone to to Manila.

Hankow experienced its first snowfall of the season on the night of November 30.

Y. S. Tsao delivered a lecture on Chinese Art at the Shanghai Foreign Y. M. C. A. December 2.

A fire which broke out on the evening of November 28 in Han Chia Terrace at Hankow destroyed over a hundred buildings.

John F. Stevens, Jr., refrigeration engineer, accompained by Mrs. Stevens, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

The U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai seeks information concerning Willie Lewis, a negro whose family resides in Memphis, Tennessee.

The Dalbank (Soviet institution) at Kobe is closing its doors owing to lack of patronage, withdrawing its charter from the Department of Finance.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh delivered a lecture on "Early Days of Western Medicine in China" before the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, December 4.

The National Government issued an order at Nanking November 28 that the censorship of newspapers was being discontinued as from that date throughout the country.

The New World, the first of Shanghai's modern amusement enterprises, situated in Nanking road, permanently closed at the end of last month owing to lack of patronage.

A freight train on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway was derailed on the morning of November 26 between Chengyang and Nanyuan. Traffic on the line was delayed for three hours.

In the period from March to October, this year, 278 Japanese public parties, numbering 13,404 members, visited Manchuria for investigation purposes, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from Mukden.

Samnel G. Blythe, staff correspondent of the *Saturday Evening Post*, after spending over a month in China and Japan collecting material for a series of articles, departed from Shanghai for the United States end of last week.

Henry Ford announced in Detroit November 8 that he has G$60,000,000 worth of new plants under construction. He is building five in the United States and one each in England, Australia, South Africa, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Sweden.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes, with head offices 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, has sent appeals through the post to various persons in China appealing for funds for the Christmas season. Dr. Barnardo's Homes is a well-known English orphanage.

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking states that the League of Nations' Opium Advisory Committee will hold a meeting on January 9, 1931, to consider the urgent problem of the victimization of China by foreign narcotic drug manufacturers and exporters.

Chang Ching-kiang, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, has tendered his resignation of the Chekiang post. He will, however, continue to serve as Chairman of the National Reconstruction Commission under the Central Government.

The Police report for October for the International Settlement of Shanghai shows that 1,104 persons were arrested for crimes during the month as against 1,250 in September. A total of 12,945 cases of crime were reported, of which 16,678 were thefts.

The Ministry of Navy is reported by *Kuo Wen* to have accepted the resignation of Ma Teh-yu and T. F. Chen, directors of the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works. Admiral Chen Shao-kuang, Commander of the Second Squadron, is most likely to succeed Mr. Ma on the directorate.

A two-months deadlock in the Shanghai silk industry came to an end last week when the employees agreed to a fifteen per cent cut in wages. They had gone on strike as a protest against a proposed cut of 20 per cent. More than a hundred factories were involved. The strikers get a month's strike pay.

The American Lace and Embrodery Association held its regular tiffin meeting, November 26 at its club rooms, 72 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Ellis Basha, president of the Association and proprietor of Elbaroideries, presided. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lamont, linen merchants from Belfast, Ireland, were among those present.

A coolie was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Judge Feng in the Shanghai District Court December 2 for committing a larceny of lead piping at the former Russian Consulate, No. 1 Whangpoo Road, which has been closed since the compulsory departure of the Soviel Consul-General from Shanghai several years ago.

Twenty of the 36 foreign naval officers receiving instructions with the British Navy are Chinese, according to a statement made by Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, recently. The other countries from which naval offcers are receiving instruction in the British Navy are: Siam 2, Egpyt 3, Greece 1, Spain 2, Chile 4. Finland 4.

Monsignor Michael Curran, Rector of the Irish College, as proxy for the Rt. Rev. Bishop Edward Galvin, Apostolic Vicar of Hanyang, Hupeh, visited the Pope at Rome November 21. After hearing a report on conditions in China the Pope said he sympathized with the sufferings of the missionaries in China and declared he was following their work very closely.

President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanking from Shanghai by special train on the night of November 29. In Shanghai they visited Madame Soong, mother of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. The Commander-in-Chief later proceeded to the Upper Yangtsze River to inspect the progress of the bandit-suppression campaign in Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan.

A recent Geneva dispatch stated that two monks belonging to the famous St. Bernard monastery in Switzerland are going to Tibet to investigate the possibilities of establishing a similar monastery there. If the plan proves feasible, several members of the fraternity and some of their dogs will proceed to Tibet to inaugurate a Tibetan St. Bernard monastery.

The Great Northern Railway, commencing November 9 speeded up its crack train, the Empire Builder, which now maintains a 58 hour schedule between the Pacific Northwest and Chicago, three hours faster than the fastest train schedule heretofore. The new schedule places Portland and Seattle on a parity with San Francisco and Los Angeles in train schedules so far as train time to Chicago is concerned.

Oratorical contests were held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. anditorium, and the Grand Theatre, Shanghai, November 29 and 30, under the auspices of the Department of Anti-Narcotic Education of the National Anti-Opium Association. Three contests were held, with students from 9 universities, 13 middle schools and 40 primary schools taking part. The contestants spoke on various phases of the narcotic problem.

The Rt. Rev. D. T. Huntington, the C. M. S. biohop for the diocese of Kiangse and Anhwei, and the Rev. Kimber Den of Nanchang, Kiangse, were entertained at dinner at the Bankers' Club by the Executive Committee of the Chinese Mission to Lepers November 28. Among those present were Mrs. T. K. M. Siao, Messrs. P. K. Chu, K. S. Lee, Wm. Yinson Lee, John C. Lind, M. C. Kao and T. C. Wu.

Captain Robert Dollar was guest of honor at a special tiffin at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai December 2. The tiffin was given by the board of the "Y". Captain Dollar departed from Shanghai December 4 on the *President Taft* for San Francisco, completing a two-months tour of the Orient. Mrs. Dollar, Captain Dollar's niece, Miss Jessie Proudfoot, and his secretary, Mr. Thompson, are accompanying Captain Dollar to the United States.

A little flurry was created in international financial circles, with a repercussion in Shanghai, when a question was asked in the House of Commons last week regarding the allegation that the Chinese Government had refused to recognise the Yellow Bonds of the Chinese five per cent. Loan of 1913. It developed that the bonds in question represent about five per cent of a total issue, they being scrip confiscated by the Soviet regime and for which duplicates had been issued.

The *China Critic*, of which D. K. Lieu is advisory editor, and P. K. Chu, business manager, is promoting the Liberal Cosmopolition Club, whose object is to bring about a closer association and contact among the residents of this city who may belong to different nationalities, but who have the common cosmopolitan mind.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway has defaulted on the payment of its half-yearly interest. Interest is due on the bonds of the railway on June 1 and December 1, and the payment which should have been made December 1 is £66,700. This is the first time that a default has taken place in the payment of interest although such default has occurred in respect of amortization payments. The default was due to the depreciated silver situation.

Preparations for the initiation of regular wireless communication between Japan and America are making progress. An agreement has been arranged between the repesentatives of the two countries interested in the proposed service for commencing a formal public experiment of the wireless communications between Japan and America during January next. For this purpose a powerful receiving and transmitting station is being erected in California, while in Japan the Hiraiso receiving and Kemikawa transmitting stations are being enlarged.

The State Council at Nanking passed a resolution November 25 transferring Chu Chia-hua, President of the National Chungshan University in Canton, as the new President of the National Central University, succeeding Chang Nai-yen. Mr. Chu, who had returned to the Capital following the conclusion of the 4th Plenary Session, was for a time Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Chekiang,which post he recently resigned upon his appointment as President of Chungshan University, Canton. Chin Tseng-cheng, Provincial Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung, has been appointed to fill the vacancy at Canton.

Prospects Favorable for the Reconstruction Program

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

The significance of the fourth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party recently held can hardly be exaggerated. It marks, on the one hand, the definite closing of the military period. It was said that we had come to the end of the military period two years ago. As a matter of fact, we waged the greatest of the civil wars in China only very recently. It marks on the other hand, and as a matter of consequence, the real start of the period of tutelage. The work of reconstruction and rehabilitation cannot have begun when war was the main business and to win the war the supreme aim. Now the government may still have to do some battling against the bandits and communists, but this will not be in the nature of civil war. The optimism which prevailed before the opening of the plenary session was sustained and strengthened by the swiftness and decisiveness with which Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang attended the session, travelling a long way from his seat of power. It had been rumored that the report of his attending the session was propaganda work of the Central government. It had been authoritatively stated that the senior members of the Mukden faction were against the acceptance of the invitation to visit the national capital. But he took the trip in spite of all. Furthermore he was not content to play the part of a silent onlooker. At a weekly memorial service meeting at which all members of the Central Exceutive Committee attended, he made one of the most moving speeches that were made in that hall of the Kuomintang headquarters. Not that he was eloquent; may be it was his sincerity and simplicity that earned for him the tremendous applause. Declaring himself for peace and prosperity at all costs, he thus established himself in the hearts of the leaders of the Government and enhanced the significance of the plenary session.

There were 61 resolutions put before the session, 39 of which were eventually passed. Among the important ones that were passed were (1.) The calling of a people's convention next May; (2.) The redistribution of administrative units; (3.) The lightening of party organization; (4.) The integration and reformation of administrative service; (5.) The relief of the unemployed and the stimulation of industrial development. In the manifesto which was finally issued, it was also stressed that the government should try to utilize to the utmost the best powers and capacities of the people for constructive work, the importance of which is hardly appreciated now but will be appreciated, I think, in the future.

Nanking, Nov. 29. C. Y. C.

Dr. Hu Shih Is Guest at Dinner Given by B. A. T. Director

Dr. Hu Shih, the distinguished Chinese scholar, was the guest at a tiffin at the Cathay Hotel, Monday, November 24, given by A. T. Heuckendorff, a director of the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd. The guests included Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaugten, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council; H. Kauffman, Danish Minister; V. Meyer, general manager of Andersen, Meyer & Co.; and J. Van Haute, Belgian Consul General in Shanghai, in addition to many others, both foreigners and Chinese.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Nationality Laws of the World

A Collection of Nationality Laws of Various Countries, as Contained in Constitutions, Statutes and Treaties. Edited by Richard W. Flournoy and Manley O. Hudson. New York: Oxford University Press. 1929. 776pp.

The chief editor of this work is an Assistant Solicitor of the U. S. Department of State and the assistant editor is Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard Law School.

Mr. Hudson was a visitor to China several years ago and anyone who has met him cannot but be impressed with the enthusiasm with which he applies himself to any task to which he has set his hand. A volume such as this represents a huge amount of research work and no legislator, judicial authority or executive in any land who can read English can afford to be without a copy. Let it be said incidentally also that such a volume will be of great value to the international crook; there are so many loopholes between the laws of the various countries that it would not take much maneuvring for some clever rascal to secure evidences of nationality from half a dozen countries, with all his documents "genuine"—genuine in the sense that they would not be forgeries.

This question of nationality is one big jumble, and if a man from Mars—where, let us hope, the inhabitants live rationally—were to visit the Earth and study conditions here he could not help but be disgusted with the incongruity, the inconsistency and the foolishness of the entire system. The great European War which was fought to make "the world safe for democracy," and was described as the "war to end war" has so intensified national conceits to make another world war not only inevitable but even more wicked and ferocious than the last one. We modern Westerns read the history of the Indian tribes that roamed the wilds of North America and unconsciously sense how foolish it was of them, with the enormous amount of land at their disposal, to tomahawk each other. Yet when one examines the subject one sees that the cause of their tomahawking eachother had exactly the same foundation as that which makes modern nations build warships. The Indian chief, standing on one side of the stream, tomahawk in hand, taught his little Redskin son that his enemy was there on the other side and he had to be ready for him. The result was inevitable.

The Western world is trying to induce the Chinese to abandon *likin*, which is a system whereby one district levies taxes against the products of an adjoining district. The Chinese are having it dinned into their ears right along that their system is a foolish one and that as a result business is impeded and prices are raised. Yet the very nations who are insistent that the Chinese should abandon such a system are themselves guilty of the very same practises, for it takes only a moment's reflection to make one realize than in its essence there is no difference in principle between one district taxing the products of another district or of one nation taxing the products of another. If likin hinders the trade of China, and there is no doubt about it, national tariffs hinder the trade of the world. Indeed, it would not take much argument to prove that the present world-wide depression in trade would quickly disappear if every tariff law were burned and every customs official made to seek other employment. Voltaire hoped for the day when the last king would be strangled with the entrails of the last priest, and there are not a few pioneers in the world at present who hope for the day that the last national flag will be burned with the books that teach patriotism, among which "The Man Without a Country," by Edward Everett Hale, viewed from the standpoint of the Man from Mars, is one of the most vicious.

With these few general reflections let us examine more specifically some of the laws on nationality. The prize incongruity is, of course, furnished by the conflict of laws between America and those of the rest of the world, in the case of married women. If an American woman marries an Englishman, both nations claim her; the other way about, that is, if an English woman marries an American both throw her out into the cold world, and she can seek a nationalistic covering as best she may. One is reminded of Frances Willard's remark: "There are no illegitimate children—only illegitimate parents." And although the present American law on married women is based on the equality and liberty of women, yet an American woman, born in America, yes may be a Daughter of the Revolution, who had been so "foolish" as to marry some European before the present law went into effect will be lucky if, having gone abroad for some period, she is allowed to enter the country; or if she has got there, she will probably have to "fight" to be allowed to remain there more than six months.

Conflicts of laws as to nationality between nations have at times kept some poor, unfortunate individual, guilty of nothing but having been unlucky either in the choice of his parents, or unlucky in having his mother at the wrong place when he first saw the light of day, kept on board ship for six months or a year, floating around as a true "citizen of the world", while eminent jurists delved into the intracacies and inconsistencies of the laws on nationality as recorded in a book such as this under review, to decide where he might once again set his foot on Mother Earth. Here in China particularly there have been some amazing examples of what the nationality laws will do for people, sometimes in their favor, sometimes against. There is living here in Shanghai a man who is a German (by blood) if there ever was one. But the Treaty of Versailles ruled different. He was born in the district of Memel and if he has any nationality he has never been able to find out what it is. The Treaty of Versailles changed one Shanghai resident's nationality to his great profit. The British Custodiam of Enemy Property took his huge Hongkong Bank deposits as an enemy. He returned them as a Czech (and as a friend), and incidentally, due to the difference in the rate of exchange, the deposits had increased three-fold. Some years ago there were three brothers in Shanghai together in business. Taking advantage of the incongruity in laws on nationality, they intentionally each held on to a separate nationality. It was very convenient under extra-territorial laws to have the privilege of this or that brother assuming the burden when the laws of his particular country were the most favorable for the paticular scheme that the trio for the monent had in mind.

One hears a great deal about nationality and patriotism being "born" in the individual. One is soon disabused of this on reading the nationality laws. Some nations claim the sons born in another country, some even the grandsons. America itself was populated not so much by people who loved its freedom as by those who sought the opportunity for better living conditions. That fewer Americans give up their nationality for that of another country is due mainly to the fact that no other country offers them so much well being. If it did hundreds of thousands of Americans would desert the Stars and Stripes for some other country, just as they desert the flags of other countries to get under the protection of the Flowery Flag—as the Chinese call it. The next people to the Americans to hold on to their nationality most tenaciously are the English, and for the same reason; their own flag offers them more. Hundreds of thousands of Englishmen live in various parts of the United States and make no move to acquire American citizenship. In Tsarist Russia there were many "Englishmen"—Englishmen who had never been in England, but they were English because their grandfathers came from there.

Certainly, under existing world conditions, nationality laws are necessary, but it is open to question whether with the conflict and complexity of these laws as they exist at present, it would not be better to have none whatever. Nationality and national flags are given a prominence in the teaching curriculum of nearly all countries out of all proportion to their value. National flags are in too many cases used for the same purpose as the red rag is used in the bull arena—to incite. The world would be a much better place to live in if such a volume as the present would find no place whatever, with the world set *free* in the real sense of the word, freedom of movement to all except criminals, freedom of transport except for articles obviously harmful, and freedom of thought—a world visualized by Thomas Paine when he said, "The world is my home and to do good is my religion."

G. W. M.

A Human Geography of China

China, The Land and the People By L. H. Dudley Buxton, Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, London.

This book is given the sub-title "A Human Geography," since a main emphasis is placed on man and his industries. A second emphasis is on contemporary conditions and descriptions rather than history of how the present came to be. One chapter, however, is devoted to alreview of what little is known of the origin of the Chinese and another to the history as well as structure of the great land formations.

There is a large section devoted to agriculture and

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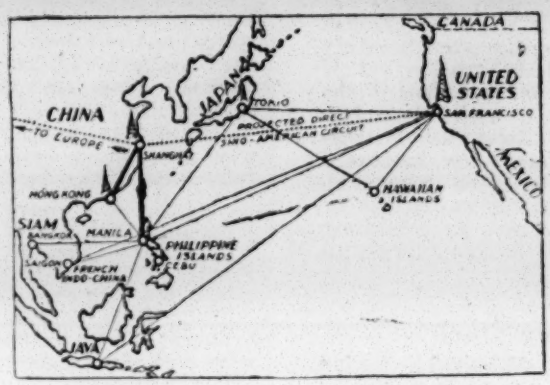

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industries and their geographical relations—containing a good deal of more or less detailed description. Another large section is given to the General Conformation and Topography, with descriptions of the sections so determined. The courses of the great rivers and their tributaries are herein outlined, showing their significance in the development of the land and the people. This section takes into account, as does the whole book, not only China proper but the so-called dependencies—Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet.

The most interesting chapter of the book is on the Trade Routes and their Relation to Industry and Commerce; roads, railways and waterways being considered. Description of the old trade routes leading through the dependencies out to central Asia give a vivid picture of the sweep of territory covered and the topographical differences. Where one has been associated only with the plain of China and apt to forget there are other parts, this section makes very real the region of immense monutains.

The book is an assembling of a great deal of material on the general subject but it becomes a little encyclopedic at times for general reading. A good reference book. The illustrations are good although small and some small topographical maps are included. For the lay reader the whole could have been made much more interesting by the inclusion of a really good larger topographical map of the entire region covered.

A chapter on the climate by W. G. Kendrew is included in this volume.

L. W.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The *Osaka Asahi* and *Tokyo Asahi* have issued an illustrated 180-page English supplement entitled "Present Day Japan." It is not only a triumph of the typographic art but is a credit to its journalistic and literary staff. The economic and financial section is replete with information.

"Gandhi or Caesar?" is to the title of a brochure by Edward Holton James, which is being circulated by the Citizens' Gandhi Committe, whose headquarters are at 3 Joy Street, Boston, Mass. It bears the slogan, "Idealists of the World Unite!" Mr. James says that civil disobedience has only just been started and, given time, it will sink battleships.

The Lewis Copeland Co., publishers, 119 West 57th Street, New York, have issued in brochure form selections from Dr. J. T. Sunderland's book, "India in Bondage," which was suppressed in India.

The Shanghai Woman is the name of a new semi-monthly journal which appeared in Shanghai during the week. Mrs. Hazel E. Lucey is the editor. She recently arrived in Shanghai from the New York, where she was formerly a student at Columbia University. The new venture has an exclusive field before it and the initial issue indicates that it is worthy of patronage.

The Rockefeller Foundation has issued its annual report for 1929. One of the illustrations shows the quarries at Chou K'ou Tien, near Peiping, China, where excavations conducted under the auspices of the Department of Anatomy of the Peiping Union Medical College, and the Geological Survey of China, with assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation, have resulted in the recovery of many fossil bones of apparently human origin.

The October 15 issue of the Foreign Policy Association's *Information Service* is mainly devoted to Japanese affairs. I. A. Bisson discusses Japan's foreign policy at considerable length. He says there is every indication that the policy of moderation which Japan has pursued in the conduct of its foreign relations with but slight exception for nearly a decade is solidly established.

The December number of the Shanghai Bureau's *Export Inspection Bulletin* contains an article on the Standardization of Export Lace.

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 25)

fiscal agents for making all payments on the bonds. Redemption of the first and second series will be completed in 15 and 24 months respectively, from the date of issue, by public drawings to be held quarterly when a definite percentage of the principal, together with interest, as shown in the Amortization Table will be paid. Amount required for such payments will be appropriated monthly by the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration out of the increased revenue resulting from the operation of the new fleet of locomotives and deposited with the underwriting banks as sinking fund. The Railway Administration will make good any deficit, should the increased revenue be insufficient to meet the specified payments. The bonds will be bearer bonds in the denominations of $10,000 and $1,000 only. Drawn bonds and interest coupons may be used for payment of freight charges on the Line.

Detained Railway Rolling Stock

The National State Council on Nov. 25 issued an order to all military units instructing them to immediately release all locomotives, passenger and freight cars before Dec. 5. The order was issued as a result of a petition submitted by the Ministry of Railways. The conference of the four government railways, the Lung-hai, Tsinpu, Peiping-Hankow and Kiaochow-tsinan, to clear their accounts on rolling stocks, ended on Nov. 24, according to a *Kuo Min* report. Although the conference lasted for a week the only important resolution reached was that their accounts were to be limited to the period between February 24 to Nov. 15. Locomotives and cars belonging to the Tsinpu Line, for instance taken away from the Line during the period between Feb. 23 and Nov. 15, should be returned. In the attempt to square the account representatives of Tsinpu and Lunghai Lines will be sent to Hsuchow, of the Tsinpu and Kiaochow-Tsinan Railways to Tsinan, and of Lunghai and Peiping-Hankow to Chegchow to count and clear their indebtedness.

A list of the total amount of rolling stock belonging to the different Government railways which have been detained by the military, which has been submitted by the Ministry of Railways to the Government Council, the Executive Yuan and the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters was announced on Nov. 25. The request was made that an order be issued requiring the immediate release of all detained cars and locomotives by the various military units so as to bring about the restoration of normal communications.

The loss is as follows:—

Railway Lines	*Locomotives*	*Cars*
Peiping-Hankow	34	738
Taokow-Chinghua	14	248
Peiping-Suiyuan	9	125
Kiaochow-Tsinan	5	350
Tientsin-Pukow	25	55
Lung-Hai	12	380
Total	99	1896

While a number of the above have already been returned to the Railway authorities, the majority is still being held on various pretexts.

Railways Suffered Enormous Losses Due to Civil War

A *Reuter* report from Nanking on Nov. 8 stated that in an official report recently submitted to the National Government, by the Ministry of Railways it was shown that as a result of the military operations on the Peiping-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Lunghai, and Hunan-Hupeh Railways during the last two years the revenue losses of the four lines total some $80,000,000 and their property losses are put at $50,000,000.

The recent rise in gold value has brought about an increase of $400,000,000 in the railway debts and the total debts of the Chinese railways now reach the stupendous figure of $1,100,000,000.

The Ministry of Railways points out in its report that unless the public combine in an effort to rehabilitate the country's railways, this vital branch of China's system of communications will soon go into a state of bankruptey.

Revenues Increasing

New loans are believed essential in order to carry out the government's rehabilitation program, but new loans cannot be issued until the old debts of the country's railways have been thoroughly reorganized.

It is stated in the official report that only in the increase of the railways' revenues, can the government find a satisfactory solution of the railways' financial problems, and such an increase is regarded as impossible without complete unification of the country's railway administration.

Surtaxes to be Abolished

As soon as the administration of the various railways can be brought under the control of the Central Government, steps can be taken for the abolition of the various illegal surtaxes, and adequate rolling stock can be given to the various lines to facilitate passenger and freight transportation.

With the settlement of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund issue, funds will be forthcoming for the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Lunghai Work Held Up

The completion of the Lunghai Railway, however, will be financed by part of the Sino-Russian Boxer-Indemnity Funds. This money has been held up on account of the recent military operations in Honan and Shensi provinces.

Now that Shensi and Honan provinces have been captured by the government forces, the Ministry of Railways will start construction work on the western sections of the Lunghai Railway as soon as the necessary appropriaion can be obtained from the Ministry of Finance.

Rehabilitation Hoped For

The hope is expressed in the report that at the coming Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang some concrete measures will be adopted in order to facilitate the rehabilitation of the country's railways.

New Tariff Law Enacted by National Legislative Yuan

A report by *Reuters* from Nanking on Nov. 29 stated that the new National Tariff Law was passed by the Legislative Yuan on Nov. 28 and will be put into effect on Jan. 1. 1931 by the Ministry of Finance. According to the report the schedules are considerably higher than in the present tariff, although low rates are charged on a number of items considered necessary for the industrial development of China. According to reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers, the new tariff law contains the following schedules:

1. *Metals and metal goods* *30%:*
   Metal goods 7.5%-12.5%
   Machinery and railway goods 7.5%-25%
   Gold and silver wares and jewelries 40%
   Clocks and watches 12-40%
   Arms 30%
2. *Pearls and precious stones* 40%
3. *Furs*
   Raw furs 10%
   Fur goods 40%
4. *Tobacco* 40%
   Cigarettes, special additional tax ..... 32.5%.
5. *Paper* 15%
6. *Silk and silk goods* 15%-40%
   Real silk goods 30%
   Artificial silk goods 40%
7. *Food:*
   Sea food 12.5-15%
   Ordinary food 12.5%-30%
   Sharks fins 40%
   Wines 35%-40%
   Sugar and candies 7.5%-20%
8. *Wool: Woolen goods* 25%-35%
9. *Cosmetics*, including perfumery, soaps, creams, hair and skin tonics, etc 40%
10. *Canned Goods*, including cocoa, coffee, biscuits, etc 20%
11. *Mineral Acids*, including heavy chemicals .. 12½%
12. *Aniline Dyes* 20%
13. *Motor trucks*, complete 17½%
14. *Motor Cars*, chassis, other accessories 22½%
15. *Vehicles*, (?) 15%
16. *Kerosene*, per case of 2 tins, 10 gals ..... $.877
17. *Railway Sleepers* 12½%
18. *Wood-veneer* 15%
19. *Cotton*, per bale (?) $2.20
20. *Cotton*, wadding 15%

According to a *Kuo Wen* dispatch from Nanking November 30 the new tariff law lists more than 700 articles, divided into ten grades. The minimum duty, apart from exemptions, is five per cent advalorem. It is stated that by the enforcement of the new schedule an annual increase of 100 million dollars in Customs revenue is expected. The new tariff law will take effect Janaury 1, simultaenously with the abolition of likin.

Economic Importance of Tung Oil

(By T. J. Ling, (林澤人) of the Hankow Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities)

It is no secret that China's reputation as an exporter of three leading world commodities, is not enviable. These commodities are tea, silk and wood-oil. The writer is chiefly concerned with wood-oil, and believes that readers of *The Review* may be interested in a description of this important article of world trade which China previously monopolized, but which China is likely to lose unless methods of production are improved.

Tung oil is produced from a tree of *Aleurites* species, which is indigenous to China, hence is called "China Wood Oil." The trees generally grow to 20 or 25 feet in height with a trunk of about 10 inches in diameter. The fruit is about the size and appearance of a russet apple, being first a dark olive green turning to a deep brown as maturity is reached; they ripen in October.

The main uses of tung oil depend upon its "drying" property. It is used as a waterproof covering for wood and other materials. The oil, after heat treatment, is added to native lacquer, changing the color from black to brown, and making the lacquer dry much faster. Waterproofing silk, dressing leather, and varnishing furniture and floors are but some of the many important uses of the oil. However, the most extensive use of the oil nowadays is in the production of paint and varnish. The Americans have found that it is the best oil for drying purposes, in the manufacture of paint and varnish, superseding the fossil gums formerly used. The consumption of tung oil in the United State is shown in the following table supplied by the U. S. Department of Commerce:

Year	Pounds	Value
1922	79,089,293	G.$ 7,891,251
1923	87,291,675	13,397,000
1924	81,587,584	11,091,776
1925	101,553,519	11,385,848
1926	83,003,774	9,148,090
1927	89,650,411	11,809,583
1928	107,356,971	13,419,029

While having the largest demand for paint and varnish, the Americans, having long felt the necessity of domesticating this oil production, have already been experimenting in the cultivation of their own tung oil tree, and their results show remarkably well, the quality of their oil being far better than the oils imported from China. It is therefore a great menace to the tung oil business in China, and if China still continues her primitive methods of production, there will be little hope that she can compete with the foreigners. Tung oil is indigenous to China, and in the past the market has been more or less monopolised by the Chinese. But it is gradually changing hands! Economically speaking, China loses a very important part of her national assets, provided she takes no steps to ameliorate her primitive way of production. The following figures show the yearly export of tung oil from China:

Year	No. of piculs	Value in Haikwan taels	Value in Mex.	Price per picul
1922	745,565	10,888,130	16,332,195	14.60
1923	836,887	17,477,421	26,216,132	20.90
1924	896,038	17,714,713	26,572,070	19.80
1925	894,073	17,450,104	26,175,156	19.50
1926	748,184	14,962,313	22,443,470	20.00
1927	901,294	21,970,974	32,956,421	24.40
1928	1,094,299	23,302,221	34,953,332	21.29

Recent investigations show that the quantity of the tung oil exported in recent years has become poorer. This has been primarily due to the civil war but also the fact that foreign countries are developing their own production. In order to retain China's reputation in the tung oil market, it is the writer's opinion that the following considerations should be heeded:

(a) That a research laboratory be established in the area where the oil is produced and every effort should be made to apply scientific means to facilitate quick and clean production. For instance, the method of planting nurseries, pressing seeds, heat treatment, decorticating, and the like, should receive preliminary consideration.

(b) That an organisation of some kind be formed so that all oil producers and merchants could come together to effect a regulated and stabilised price. This will prevent speculation, which now exists. It is a pity that most of the oils exported still pass through the hands of the foreign merchants, and consequently it is only through some kind of co-operation and understanding among the merchants and producers that a Union may be formed, which is indispensible to adjust the diplorable situation.

Hankow, November 19,1930.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

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For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

More Details of Recent Heroin and Opium Seiures

An *Asiatic* service telegram from Shanghai appearing in the *North China Star* gives further details of the seizure of heroin recently from Italian ships from Europe. In one case some 650 pounds of pure heroin were abstracted from a quantity of artificial amber, which was found to contain over 60 percent of this drug on analysis.

One hundred cases of opium, weighing some 20,000 pounds and worth $1,000,000, said to be destined for Dairen, were also seized on another steamer. It is stated that the Japanese are preparing to lodge a formal protest to the Chinese government against the seizure.

Bonfire Made of Seized Drugs in Shanghai

Approximately two million dollars worth of drugs which had been seized by the Shanghai Customs were burned outside the Customs godown at Pootung, November 29 in the presence of a number officials and local residents. Two-thirds of the consignment was morphine and heroin seized by Customs officials on board the s.s. *Cracovia* and the s.s. *Col di Lana*, the rest being 10 piculs of opium, worth $250,000. seized on various Yangtsze River vessels during the last, three months. The burning required more than three hours.

Seizures Reported to League of Nations

A *Reuter* dispatch from Geneva states that the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai had reported the narcotic seizures on the Italian vessels to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. These drugs, which had been shipped from Constantinople, are stated to have been destined for the United States. The Geneva telegram added that a secret organization has been discovered whose object is to ship drugs to the United States.

A *Kuo Wen* message from Peiping November 24 stated that war on the smoking and selling of heroin, which is known in Chinese as "Pai Mien" or white powder, has been declared by General Pao Yu-lin, director of public safety of the Peiping municipal government. In a set of proclamations to the public, General Pao declares that Peiping is faced with a serious menace, as thousands of people are heroin addicts while many are engaged in the illicit traffic in this drug. General Pao next dwells upon the harmful effects of heroin on health, saying that it is even worse than opium and morphia.

In another proclamation the police commissioner says that information in his possession shows that members of the police have given aid and comfort to smugglers. This is a serious offense, and if after this warning, any one should be caught giving protection to smugglers, he shall be arrested and puuished with all the severity of the law, declares General Pao.

The Nanking authorities are also making special efforts to suppress the smuggling of narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

Bandits Capture and Strip Foreign Women Near Paotow

Bandits in Kansu last week captured an American woman, Mrs. H. D. Hayward, who, urgently needing a surgical operation, had left Lanchow in Kansu province at the end of October to travel to Peking. She was accompanied by a British nurse, Miss Gomersal, both being from the China Inland Mission. They were attacked by bandits travelling on rafts. The bandits robbed them, stripped them of their clothing, and are still holding them captive.

J. E. Oberg, a Swede attached to the China Inland Mission, who sent the first news regarding the capture of Mrs. Hayward and Miss Gomersal from Saratsi, Shansi, has proceeded to Paotouchen with the object of doing everything possible to effect the release of the captured women.

Mr. Oberg wired from Paotouchen November 30 stating that the two women, as far as could be gathered, were at present not actually in the hands of bandits; eight Mongol soldiers were protecting them, but the telegram added that 500 bandits had surrounded the party. Fighting between a force of troops and the bandits had occurred in the same vicinity and as a result 40 soldiers were killed.

A rescue party consisting of Findlay Andrew, Captain Stables and Lieutenant C. J. Kanaga, has proceeded to Paotouchen.

Chinese Urged to Act

The British and American Legations have wired to General Shang Chen, who is nominally in charge of affairs in Shansi, urging that steps be taken to secure the release of the Mrs. Hayward and Miss Gomersal and to afford them protection. General Shang Chen replied that the captives were not in his territory but in that of General Li.

Various Captives Released

Fathers Laffan and Linehan, Irish priests of the St. Columbans Mission, have been released and at last reports were on board a British gunboat on the Upper Yangtsze. The two Fathers were captured by bandits on April 26 last at Sientaochen, Hupeh.

Bishop Mignani, Apostolic Vicar of Kianfu, Kiangsi, recently cabled to the Apostolic Delegation from Kiukiang stating that the six Chinese priests and five Chinese Sisters captured by the Communists at Kianfu on October 14 have been released. The telegram added that the Reds have sent the four foreign Fathers and the five foreign Sisters to Tangkiangsu, forty miles south of Kian, under escort. The names of the foreign missionaries still in the hands of the Reds in Kiangsi are the Lazarist Fathers Thieffry (French), Barbato, Capozzi and Purino (Italians). Sisters Marie Leport, Larmichant and Merle (French), Rognoni (Italian), and Ramos (Filipino).

Communist bandits enveloped the city of Changteh November 27, the advance guards reaching a point some 30 Chinese li from the city. The *Tsiyun* and *Tungli*, steamers of the Taisengchang Steamship Co., proceeded to Hankow with refugee passengers including the Garrison Commander of the city of Changteh. Of the foreign missionaries who were captured by Communist bandits some time ago at Hsiangyin, a *Rengo* message states that a British missionary was set free November 27 at Polochih, Hunan Province. in exchange for $26,000 ransom..

Hupeh Bandits Reduce Ransom

The bandits holding the Rev. Bert N. Nelson and the Rev. K. N. Tvedt, who are now together at Hwangan, north east Hupeh, have reduced their demand for a ransom of $300,000 to $30,000. The Rev. Bert Nelson, who is an American was captured at Kwangshan, south-east Honan, on October 5. Rev. Tvedt, who is a Norwegian, was captured at Loshan, near Kwangshan, on October 16.

Another Plan to Solve the Silver Question

Isaac Ezra, advisor to the International Silver Commission, has arrived in Shanghai to confer with leading bankers and busineesmen regarding the Commission's plan to provide China with a large rehabilitation silver loan in the form of bullion by weight. In an interview, Mr. Ezra emphasized that such a loan would be conditional upon the consent of all other interested countries. It was not likely, he said, that any opposition would be met with if China herself was prepared to accept the loan and its attached conveniences. "The proposed loan, as suggested last March by the Commission's chairman, the Hon. Frank J. Cannon, constitutes a remedy for China's present troubles which would not involve the questions of money which usually arise when silver values are discussed," Mr. Ezra said. "In other words it would not raise the question of ratio. The plan in brief is to loan the Chinese Government a large amount for silver as a commodity, probably up to 500,000 ounces, to be repaid in ounces of silver over a long period—say 40 or 50 years—at a low rate of interest. The silver so loaned would to coined here and expended for useful and economic purposes under the direction of a joint commission consisting of perhaps seven Chinese and seven foreign representatives of the countries party to the loan. In addition, there would be a chairman with an international reputation."

American Senators Express Views on Silver Situation

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho suggested in Washington November 22 that a fixed price ratio between gold and silver might present a possible solution to the silver crisis in the Orient. Senator Borah quoted parts of a letter received by him from an unnamed American business man in China including the following statement: "By abandoning silver currency and then throwing the demonetized silver on the Chinese market for any price, France and England have wrecked the buying power of Asia. This artificial collapse of silver has caused a real collapse of the Asiatic market for American goods."

Commenting upon this, Senator Borah declared, "I do not see any way to make progress in remedying this situation except by means of an international agreement permanently fixing the ratio between gold and silver."

Tasker L Oddie, Republican Senator from Nevada, in a statement at Washington November 22 characterized Thomas Lamont's refusal to call a domestic silver conference as revealing an "extremely narrow point of view." Mr Lamont, who is chairman of the American group of the International Consortium for the assistance of China, explained that he believes that a domestic conference would be of no value in a matter in which only an international conference could be effective.

House of Commons Discusses Chinese Subjects

Various matters connected with China were discussed in the British House of Commons November 10.

Mr. Day asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether arrangements have been made, or are contemplated, for the British Minister to reside in Nanking; and, if not, will he inform the House exactly what the existing arrangements are?

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied that the British Minister visits the capital from time to time, when negotiations on some important question have to be initiated or are approaching the decisive stage and the Counsellor of the Legation divides his time between Nanking and Shanghai, and is in constant touch with the members of the National Government.

Mr. Day: Is it intended to establish His Majesty's Minister at Nanking?

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs did not reply directly to this question.

Safety of British Subjects

Captain P. Macdonald asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to what extent the lives or property of British subjects have been adversely affected by events in China since the beginning of the Parliamentary Recess; and what steps have been taken to safeguard them?

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs: On two occasions during this period there seemed to be some ground for anticipating danger to British lives and property. In July, as a precautionary measure, British subjects were evacuated from Changsha, but were able to return some days later. In August there was a rebel advance towards Hankow, and certain British forces were moved to that city, but no loss of life or damage to property, in fact occurred. Generally speaking, conditions have been somewhat disturbed in the interior; but His Majesty's Minister and Consular Officers are fully alive to the possibilities of the situation.

Boxer Indemnity

Godfrey Locker-Lampson asked what is the presen position of the negotiations regarding the Boxer Indemnity?

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs: A settlement of this question was reached in September last, when Notes were exchanged between His Majesty's Minister in China and the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs. The correspondence will shortly be published as a White Paper. The settlement is subject to the approval of Parliament, and the requisite Bill will be introduced as soon as time can be found.

Mr. Locker-Lampson: Is the statement which has appeared in the Press true that a large sum of money is being handed over to the Chinese for the Canton and Hankow railway against the advice of the advisory committee?

Mr. Henderson: I must have notice of that question.

Mr. Mills; Is the Secretary of State aware that the reason for this cancellation of the Boxer indemnity lay in the voluntary renunciation of it by the Soviet Government seven years ago?

A. M. Samuel: Is it not a fact that our portion of the Boxer indemnity was earmarked for completing the Canton-Hankow railway, and is the right hon. gentleman aware that the Chinese have already dismissed the British engineer-in-chief of that railway, Mr. Valpy, and have withheld from him back pay amounting to 36,000 dollars? Will the Foreign Secretary take that into consideration?

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs: I think I must have notice of that question.

British House of Commons Discusses China Extrality

Questions relating to the subject of extraterritoriality in China were asked in the House of Commons in London November 26. The Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, said that the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, conversing with the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, on November 20, made some criticisms of the British draft proposals. The Foreign Secretary informed the House that he understood that counter-proposals were likely to be received shortly. He added that he was aware of the unsettled state of the country, but did not think the matter would be improved by allowing the negotiations to come to a standstill. H. Day, Labor member for central Southwark, asked whether a reply had been received from the other six Powers approached. Mr. Henderson replied that he required notice of that question.

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Chinese Continue to Protest Against Discriminatory Treatment by Dutch

The "Anti-Dutch Association" returned to Shanghai last week after conferring with the Nanking authorities with reference to a protest they had recently made against the insult sustained by a Miss Hsiao Hsen-yen, a primary school teacher, from certain Dutch officers on board the Dutch vessel *Tjibadak*. Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, (according to *Kuo Wen*) informed the members of the Association that as a result of a conference between himself and the Dutch Minister, the National Government hopes to abolish the "Sino-Dutch Consular Treaty", and when that is accomplished China will insist on the abrogation of such laws in Dutch territory as discriminate against Chinese. Dr. Wang added that the Ministry would continue to negotiate with the Dutch Minister over the increase of poll tax on Chinese in Dutch territory and that the negotiations would never come to an end until the Dutch authorities had yielded to Chinese reasoning. As regards Miss Hsiao's case Dr. Wang stated the China would send representatives to the Dutch court to see whether the case was being satisfactorily settled. Miss Hsiao alleges that she was attacked by the first and second officers of the *Tjibadak*. On landing she filed a protest with the Dutch steamship company, which sent her a written apology for the conduct of their men.

Child Welfare Executives Hold Meeting

The Executive Committee of the National Child Welfare Association of China met November 22 in the Manufacturers' Bank of China. Among those present were Dr. R. Y. Lo, First Vice-Chairman of the National Christian Council: Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder:* Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu, General Secretary of the Civil Court of the Second Branch Higher Court of Kiangsu; Prof. H. C. Che, Chinese education officer of the Shanghai Municipal Council; Dr. Y. J. Sia, Chief Medical Officer of the Shanghai Nanking Railway; Mrs. George B. Fryer of the Institute for the Chinese Blind; V. D. Kau retired manager of the Commercial Press and A. V. Wu, the General Secretary of the Association. According to the report of the General Secretary, 36 child slaves had been saved by the Association during the past six months, and 4,000 famine children were helped by the Association.

中國評論週報

The China Critic

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THE LITTLE CRITIC

FACTS AND FIGURES

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE WEEK

FROM CHINESE PRESS

FROM FOREIGN PRESS

BOOK REVIEW:

Personality and the Social Group,—ed.
By Ernest W. Burgess

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

THE CHINA CRITIC

50 Peking Road, Shanghai.

(Telephone 10976)

China Contiunes to Negotiate for New Cable Agreements

The fifth meeting of the Conference relative to the contracts held by the three foreign cable companies, the Great Northern Telegraph Co, the Eastern Extension and the Pacific Cable Co., was scheduled to held in Nanking December 3 between representatives of the Ministries and the Companies.

In order that the contracts may be terminated upon their expiration in December 31, a *Kuo Wen* message from Nanking states that Minister Wang Peh-chun is understood to have already concluded negotiations with Shanghai banking circles for a loan of five million dollars to pay off the indebtedness to these companies.

A *Rengo* message from Nanking, December 2, stated that the Sino-Japanese Cable Conference had resumed informally at the Communications Department Building on that date. Upon exchanging views it was found that both Japanese and Chinese representatives were drawing closer together and it was likely that an official conference would be held after two or three informal conferences. Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge D'Affaires, in this comection said: "Although some papers report that the Chinese will go so far as to cancel the Sino-Japanese agreemeent at least so far as the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable is concerned should the issue be left unsettled until the end of this year, I have every reason to believe that the contrary is the case We are endeavoring to reach an early settlement of the issue."

Chinese Agitate for Rendition of Japanese Concessions in China

Early in May last, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a committee for the rendition of concessions in China was formed with Wang Chia-jen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, at its head. The Japanese concessions were the first to be taken up. A *Kuo Wen* message says that Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs has officially notified M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Government's intention to take back the Japanese concession in Hankow. Mr. Shigemitsu has referred the matter to his home government.

The Japanese concessions in China are as follows:—

The Amoy concession ceded in 1900; the Hankow concession in 1898; the Shasi concession in 1896; the Chungking concession in 1901; the Hangchow concession in 1895; the Yinkow concession in 1861; the Antung concession in 1903; the Changchun Concession in 1905; and the Shenyang (Mukden) concessionin 1900.

The London "Times" on "Better News from China"

The *London Times* published an editorial November 26 headed "Better News from China," in which it was stated that despite the legacies of a long period of civil strife two outstanding facts give cause for hope for a happier future. "The best brains of the Kuomintang have courageously admitted that the Party is not infallible and what is more, the two commanders who emerged victorious allies from the civil war, have clearly agreed, as the Chinese adviser of the Mongol conquerors pointed out in the 13th century, 'China cannot be governed from horseback'."

Congress Meets for Short Session in Washington

Congress convened in Washington for the short session December 1. President Hoover's message revealed a budget deficit of $180,000,000 as against an estimated surplus of $123,000,000. He said, however, that the fundamental security of the nation's economic life had not been impaired. He requested the immediate appropriation of the sum of G.$150,000,000 for work on rivers and harbors as a means of increasing employment in the United States. The Washington police broke up a Radical Communist demonstration.

Japanese Drug-Trader Shoots Chinese Policeman at Tsinan

A telegram from Tsinan dated November 27 published in the *Sin Wan Pao* states that two Japanese traders in illegal drugs while crossing the street named Weipa, refused to surrender themselves for examination by a Chinese constable by the name of Jen Tsung-yuan. An altercation resulted, whereupon the Japanese drug-smuggler drew his pistol and shot the Chinese constable. The bullet hit the chest of the policeman, who was seriously wounded.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Easy Business Done 1,579,620
December 3.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Dec. 1	Dec. 2
37⅜	17¾	Adams Express	20	20
136½	108¼	American Can	117¾	118¾
101¾	35⅛	American &ForeignPower	39⅜	39¼
76⅞	20	American&For.PewerO W	22½	23
79½	47	American Smelting	52¼	53¼
274¼	182½	American Tel. & Tel. ..	189⅝	190
129⅞	103¾	American Tobacco "B" ..	108⅞	110
124⅞	59	American Water Works ..	64½	64¾
81½	33¾	Anaconda Copper	36½	37⅝
33⅜	19	Atlantic Refining	21	21½
122⅜	71¼	Baltimore & Ohio	74¼	76
110¼	60	Bethlehem Steel	62¾	64¼
50½	15½	Borg Warner	18⅜	18¾
33⅜	8¼	Calumet & Helca	10	10¼
226¾	165¾	Canadian Pacific Railway	43⅛	42¾
362¾	103¾	Case J. I.	111¾	112¾
43	15	Chrysler..	18	18¾
44¼	16⅝	Cities Service, Common ..	19¾	19⅞
87	33¼	Columbia Gas & Electric..	37⅛	37½
37⅜	10⅝	Columbia Graphaphone ..	11¼	11½
20¼	7⅜	CommonwealthSouthern..	9	9¼
6¼	1⅝	„ „ war.	2	2⅛
136⅞	82⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	89⅞	90
30½	10	Continental Oil	11½	11⅞
11⅞	3¼	Curtiss Wright	3⅛	3¼
145¼	84½	Du Pont de Nemours.. ..	90	91¼
255¼	153	Eastman Kodak	167¾	167½
117⅜	40⅝	Electric Bond & Share ..	48⅝	48½
57⅜	16⅛	Fox Film "A"	32	32½
34⅝	6⅞	General Aviation	7½	7½
95⅜	45⅛	General Electric..	49¾	50½
61¼	46⅛	General Food	52	52
54¼	32	General Motors	35⅝	36
106⅞	56½	General Railway Signal ..	72¼	72
47⅞	30¾	Gold Dust	35	35¼
58	15½	Goodrich Rubber..	20⅜	20
96⅜	37¼	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	51⅞	50¾
59⅞	12¾	Granby	18⅞	19⅛
62⅜	10	Hudson Motors, ...	25	25⅛
28⅜	3⅝	Indian Refining	4⅜	4¼
75⅝	53¾	International Cement ..	58	58
14½	2	International Combu. Eng.	2¼	2¼
115¾	53¾	International Harvester..	60¾	60
44⅜	16⅝	International Nickel.. ..	18⅜	19⅛
77⅜	25½	International Tel.& Tel. ..	27½	27⅝
148¼	62¾	Johns Manville	68½	69
63¾	24¼	Kemecott Copper..	28⅛	29½
35⅝	23½	Kreuger & Toll	2⅛	24⅛
48⅛	19½	Kroger Grocery	25	24⅜
114⅜	80½	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	85	84¼
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	Mutl.	58
28⅛	11	Lorillard (P) Co. com- ..	13	13
44⅞	12	Ludlum Steel	13½	14
49⅞	16¼	Montgomery Ward	23⅝	23⅜
32	9⅜	National CityBank ofN.Y.	105	105½
192¾	127½	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	12	13⅜
107⅛	56½	New York Central	131	131¼
23⅜	7½	Pacific Lighting	59	59¾
77½	42⅛	Packard Motor Car	9⅝	10
85⅝	56⅝	Paramount—Publix Corp	45	45⅜
16½	6⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	60	60¼
44¾	17	Pennroad Corporation ..	7	7⅜
123¼	67	Phillips Petroeun	18¾	19¼
69⅜	14	Public Service of N.Jersey	74½	76¼
50	19	Radio Corporation	17	17¾
58⅝	42⅝	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	20⅞	21⅜
100⅝	45⅞	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	45	45
25⅛	8⅛	Sears Roebuck	55¾	56
94⅛	11	Shell Union	8½	9⅛
72	45⅛	Simmons Company	18⅞	18¾
29¼	14¼	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	47⅝	47⅞
129	66½	Standard Brands	16¾	17⅝
84⅞	50⅛	Standard Gas & Electric..	68¾	69⅜
40⅜	25	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	54¼	54¼
60½	35⅜	Standard Oil of New York	25⅛	25⅛
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Corporation	38½	38¼
89¼	44	Texas Gulf Sulphur	52¾	52⅞
47⅜	14¼	Timken Roller Bearing ..	47	47⅜
106⅜	55	Trans America	15⅝	15⅝
242¾	176½	Union Carbide & Carbon	62½	62¾
99	26¾	Union Pacific Railway ..	188	188
49⅜	25⅛	United Aircraft & Transp't	30	29⅞
35	11½	United Gas & Improvement	28¼	29
198¾	140	U.S. Rubber..	15¾	16
143¼	44¾	U.S. Steel	144¾	147⅜
80¼	14⅞	Vanadium	54⅜	55⅞
201	96⅛	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	17⅞	18½
72⅝	51⅜	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	101	101½
		Woolworth	62⅝	63¼
		Call Money	2%	2%

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Formal Opening of Shanghai International Wireless Station

The formal opening of the new Chenju wireless station will take place on Saturday, December 6 at 2 p. m. Wang Po-chun, Minister of Communications, will preside at the ceremony.

Many test messages were exchanged between Shanghai and San Francisco and between Shanghai and Berlin during the past were few weeks and very satisfactory results were obtained. The inauguration of the service between Shanghai and Berlin will take place at an early date. This station will be under the control of the Chiaotungpu Radio Administration of Shanghai.

The Chenju transmitting station, together with the receiving station at Liuhong and the Markham Road and Fenglingchiao stations, is part of the Shanghai International Radio Station, the apparatus of the first two stations being purchased from the Radio Corporation of America and the Society Francaise Radio and installed by B. W. Chong, chief engineer on construction, and several assistant engineers. Construction was supervised by Cecil Bailey, R.C.A, engineer, and M. Sauve, S. F. R. engineer, who were assigned by their respective interests to assist.

Equipped with R.C.A. apparatus, 20-40 kilowatts input into the antenna, and French equipment of 15 kilowatts, the cost of the Shanghai International Wireless station, as it will stand when the service is inaugurated, will be approximately $2,900,000.

The Fenglingchiao station is fitted with German equipment furnished by the Telefunken group. The construction was erected by Mr. Chong and supervised by Mr. Salvorsen, the Telefunken engineer. The transmitters are of moderately lower power but they are capable of working continuously with the Philippine Islands and Java and distances up to 2,000 miles.

The Markham Road station is purely local produce, installed and supervised by Chinese engineers.

The Radio Corporation of America, it is announced, has nothing to do with the Shanghai International Radio Station, except in an advisory capacity. The station has been sold outright to the Government and all the R.C.A, relations concern a working traffic agreement to handle messages on the American end. The R.C.A. have assigned George F. Shecklen and Cecil Bailey to assist in getting the station to function properly and to make it a success.

U. S. S. "Pittsburgh" Leaves—To be Broken Up

The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, for many years flagship of the U. S. Naval forces in the Far East, sailed from Shanghai for Manila December 1, with Admiral Charles Butler McVay, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station on board. The *Pittsburgh* will later proceed from Manila to the United States to be broken up. It officers and men will be transferred to other ships. The *Pittsburgh* is being replaced by the modern 10,000 ton cruiser U. S. S. *Houston*, which is due to arrive on the Asiatic Station during the coming Spring. The *Pittsburgh* is scheduled for minor overhaul in the Philippines, will then cruise around the Islands until its relief comes out, and later proceed across the Pacific for its final journey.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 26th November, 1930.

A feature of this week's business has been the appearance of export bills in greater quantity than we have seen for some time, a welcome sign that China's produce can be bought, brought down, and shipped from China once more.

Little variation in rates took place until the 25th inst. when the market weakened considerably on speculators buying, and the outlook is uncertain.

Silver:—Opened on the 20th inst. at 16 5/8d. spot and 16 1/4d. forward, with Gold Dollars at 36 and closes to-day at 16 1/8d. and 16 3/8d. and G. $.35 1/2d. respectively. China is reported as having both bought and sold.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 20th inst. was 1/7 1/8d, lowered on the 22nd to 1/7d., on the 25th inst. to 1/6 7/8d., and later in the day to 1/6-3/4d., To-day remains unchanged.

The market opened on the 20th inst. with sellers of T/T at 1/7 3/16d. and G.$38 1/16: 4 m/s Credits 1/7 1/16d. and G. $39 7/8: Yen Cross rate 49 5/8 Yen 127 3/4 Gold Bar 584. After a somewhat erratic movement, at one time easy and another steady, we closed at T/T rates of 1/7 1/4d. and G. $39, the Bar at 586.10.

Next day steadiness prevailed, but, at the close 3/16d. and G. $38 7/8 was the best obtainable.

On the 22nd inst. there was a sightly heavy undertone but no definite change to report.

On the 24th inst. a slightly easier feeling, if anything, the best T/T becoming 1/7 1/8d. and G. $.38 3/4 with 4 m/s at 1/7 1/16d. and G.$.39 5/8: practically no change in Gold Bars.

This morning the market opened steady at 1/6 15/16d. and G. $.38 1/2 for T/T, and subsequently some business was done at 1/7d. and G.38 1/2. The tendency was uncertain and at the close we quote the best obtainable at noon as T/T on London 1/5 1/2d. New York 38 3/8, 4 m/s Credits 1/7 3/8d. and G. $.39 1/4, Yen 129 1/4, Gold Bar 596.40.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 107,338,000 a decrease of Tls. 814,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 152,340,000 an increase of $ 310,000
Estimated value Tls, 217,022,000 as against Tls, 190,351,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for October	Thursday Nov. 20	Friday Nov. 21	Saturday Nov. 22	Monday Nov. 24	Tuesday Nov. 25	Wed Nov. 26
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/7.090	1/7 1/8	1/7 1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6 7/8 1/6 3/4	1/6 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/7 1/8	1/7 1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6 7/8 1/6 3/4	1/6 1/4
4 m/s ,,	—	1/7 3/16	1/7 3/16	1/7 1/16	1/7 1/16	1/6 15/16 1/6 15/16	1/7 1/16
T/T India	107.040	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 105 3/4	105 1/4
T/T France	984,880	985	985	978	978	972 965	965
T/T On N.Y. Demand	38,680	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/4 38	38
T/T Hamburg R. M.		38 3/4	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/4 38	38
T/T H'kong	82.260	162 1/2	162 1/2	161	161	160 159	159
Japan	128 470	82nom.	82nom.	81 1/2nom.	81 1/2nom.	80 1/2nom	80 1/2nom
T/T Batavia	95.750	128 1/4	128 1/4	129	129	130 131	131
T/T Straits	146.240	96	96	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 3/4 94 1/4	94 1/4
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. 6 Cred. D/A	1/7 990	145 1/4	145 1/4	146 1/4	146 1/4	147 1/4 148	148
m/s ,, D/P	—	1/8	1/8	1/7 7/8	1/7 7/8	1/7 7/8 1/7 7/8	1/7 5/8
4 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/8 240	1/8 1/8	1/8 1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7 7/8 1/7 7/8	1/7 3/4
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,037.200	1/8 1/4	1/8 1/4	1/8 1/8	1/8 1/8	1/8 1/7 7/8	1/7 7/8
m/s N.Y. Lc.	40.255	1025	1025	1020	1020	1015 1010	1010
m/s ,, Doc.	—	40 1/8	40 1/8	39 7/8	39 7/8	39 5/8 39 3/8	39 3/8
		40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 39 3/4	39 3/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 26
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	16 5/8	16 11/16	16 5/8	16 5/8	16 1/2	16 1/2
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.36	G.$.36	G.$.35 7/8	G.$.35 1/4	G.$.35 5/8	G.$.35 1/2
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 583.00	Tls. 586.10	Tls. 588.00	Tls. 588.10	Tls. 597.70	Tls. 596.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.6625	72.625	72.4875	72.425	72.475	72.5125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1% 1/2	1%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.59
Bank of France rate of discount	2 1/2 %	New York on London	T/T 485 15/16
Londonopen Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/4 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 1/4 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/2 15/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 5/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 15/32

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

November 27, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx. Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	108	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	94	6.46
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2% Oct. 15, 1957	66 3/8	10.12
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2% July 1, 1944	77	9.57
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7 1/2% Sept. 1, 1949	90	8.58
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	71 1/4	8.65
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	91 1/2	7.52
Japanese Government	6 1/2% Feb. 1, 1954	103 1/4	6.23
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	59 1/2	10.77
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1957	97	5.72
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	45 1/2	—
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	91 3/8	6.88
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	35 1/8	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	85 per unit	
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	77 1/2	—
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	19 3/8	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	34 1/2	—
General Mills, Inc. ..	Common Stock	49	—
General Motor Corp. ..	Common Stock	35	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	60 1/4	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	25	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	28 1/4	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	145 3/8	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	30	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7 1/2% Nov. 1, 1941	20	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2% Sept. 1, 1959	58 1/4	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. ..	6 % April 1, 1955	80 1/2	7.80
Republic of Chile	6 % May 1, 1963	83 1/2	7.34
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs. ..	5 1/2% May 1, 1949	100	5.50
Ilseder Steel Corp. ..	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	80 3/8	8.03
Saxon Public Works ..	6 1/2% May 1, 1951	76	9.10
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2% Feb. 1, 1958	79	7.29
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	88	7.22
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	92	6.75

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	71 1/2	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1915-60	68	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	66	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	52	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	61 1/2	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	78	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	34 1/2	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	30	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mills—thousands;

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Oct. 4.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific Railway Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...Bls. 55	Pls.	54.10
Yellow, T'tao..Bls. 40	,,	39.42
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen...Bls. 50	,,	52.25
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai .....Bls. 15	Pls.	15.04
Silk, Piece Goods	,,	4.71
Silk Pongees, Shantung...	,,	5.74
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	1
Brassware.....	,,	42
Hair, Human	,,	136
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	57
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	2,456
Skins, Lamb, Untanned...	,,	1,000
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	3,127
Skins, Racoon, Untanned	,,	400

SILVER WALNUT, October 6.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ld.
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fitting	Pls.	42
Gum Resin	,,	4,758
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	3,578
Tobacco Leaf	,,	6,052
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs.71 *G. Units*		3,613

SHINYO MARU, October 6.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U S of America.

Newspapers, Old	Pcs.	525
Sugar of Milk	,,	225
Cigarettes.....	*Mille*	2,240
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral *Galls*		15,000

PRESIDENT GRANT, October 7.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	30
Flour, Wheat	,,	368
Paper, Printing.....	,,	1,632
Ink, Printing	,,	13
Motor-truck Chassis.....	Pcs.	11
Motor Passenger Cars.....	,,	3
Laths	,,	690,500

VARANGER, October 8.
(Agents: Standard Oil Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Gasolene, Mineral, in bulk *Galls*		727,444

TAIAN MARU, September 8.
(Agents: Kokusai Unyu Kaisha)
From U. S. of America.

Timber:		
Laths	Pcs.	172,930
Logs, Hardwood..... *Sup. ft*		126,033
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,533,615
Clear.....	,,	53,395
Merchantable.....	,,	537,727

STEEL MAKER, October 8.
(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Piges..	Pls.	813
Rails	,,	6,112
Sheess	,,	336
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,212
Wire Rope	,,	152
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	710
Sheets	,,	413
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,744

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, Oct. 9.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filatuer:		
White S'hai....Bls. 65	Pls.	64.18
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai .....Bls. 32	,,	103.47
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	Pls.	7.58
,, ,, Manchurian	,,	4.69
,, ,, Piece Goods	,,	2,77
,, ,, Clothing ...	,,	1.92
Tea, Green, Gunpowder N'po	,,	73
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Shanghai.....	,,	5
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	99
Antimony, Regulus	Tons	5
Books, Printed	Pls.	19
Brassware	,,	122
Chinaware, Fine	,,	15
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	30
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
Oil, Groundnut.....	,,	8
Oil, Wood.....	,,	13,540
Hair, Horse	,,	113
Intestines Pig, Salted.....	,,	21
Lacquerware	,,	13
Seed, Sesamum	,,	3,150
Tail, Horse	,,	113
Woodware	,,	9
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	5,400
Hats, Neora ,, ...	,,	300
Hats, Hemp.....	,,	780
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	30,000

HYIE MAR , October 11.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	74
Motor Passenger Cags...	Pcs.	1

CH CHIBU MARU, October 11.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai....Bls. 10	Pls.	9.90
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, N'po,	,,	62
Brassware.....	,,	11

GOLDEN DRAGON, October 13.
(Agents: States S. S. Co)
From U. S. America.

Newspapers, Old	Pls.	1,420
Gasolene.....	*Galls.*	73,000
Oil, Kerosene in Case...	,,	130,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	16,521

T NTALUS, October 13.
(Agents: Butterfield & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Brass Strips	Pls.	11
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipes	,,	905
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	50
Sheets, Plain.....	,,	182
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	63
Oil, Tarnsformer	,,	111
Soda, Silicate of.....	,,	152
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls		57,524
Oil, Transformer	,,	3,375

KINAI MARU, October 13.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....Bls.400	Pls.	1,475
Iron and Steel, Galvanizd:		
Wire Shorts	,,	2,256
Paper, Writing.....	,,	143
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,680
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,725
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Machinery, & Parts of... *G. Units*		9,293
From South America.		
Ruebracho Extract	Pls.	411
From South Africa.		
Bark, Wattle.....	Pls.	592
From East Africa.		
Soda Ash	Pls.	3,360

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, Oct. 13.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Canvas	*Yds.*	3,728
Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed,	,,	257
Woollen Flannel	,,	25
Aluminum-foil.....	Pls.	15
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts.....	,,	14
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	10
Screws	,,	256
Zinc Sheets	,,	7
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	20
Canned Asparagus.....	,,	19
Barley, Pearl.....	,,	47
Cheese	,,	11
Cotton, Raw:		
American Bls.201	,,	709
Cotton Yarn, Merceised	,,	7
Fruits, Table and Pie...	,,	96
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	256
Ink, Printing	,,	168
Leather, Cow, Patent.....	,,	1
,, Kid, Coloured...	,,	4
Newspapers, Old	,,	779
Oats.....	,,	17
Oranges, Fresh	,,	278
Paper, Newsprint.....	,,	318
Sulphur, Black.....	,,	73
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	161
Twine	,,	4
Beds Steel	Pcs	108
Lemons, Fresh	,,	7,050
Motor-cars	,,	3
Cotton Socks.....	Doz	80
Sardines	,,	740
Toothbrushes	,,	84
Dyes Aniline, Pkgs. 541 *G. Units*		34,996
Machinery	,,	354,863

ARIZONA MARU, October 14.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S of America.

Timber:		
Logs, Hardwood ... *Sup.ft.*		193,976
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn.....	,,	1,308,538
Clear	,,	65,646
Merchantable	,,	161,738

KINAI MARU, October 14.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...Bls. 10	Pls.	9.88
Yellow, T'tao..Bls. 25	,,	24.15
Wild, Dairen...Bls 110	,,	116.36
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
White, S'chow..Bls. 2	Pls.	1.97
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai .....Bls. 14	,,	46.38
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	267
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	399
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow,	,,	382
Antimony, Regulus	,,	840
Antimony Crude	,,	841
Bristles, Assorted	,,	250
Brassware	,,	17
Nutgalls	,,	429
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	32
Tobacco Leaf	,,	122
Oil, Wood	,,	946
Skins, Sheep, Untanned...	Pcs.	5,000
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	29,000
Skin Mole, Sheep	,,	2,000

TEXAS, October 15.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U S. of America.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	3,161
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn..... *Sup ft.*		300,921
Logs	,,	95,493

TAIPINGYANG, October 15.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Plates	Pls.	23
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	65
Tinned Plates, Plain.....	,,	301
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	467
Newspapers, Old	,,	2,340
Soda, Caustic	,,	2,184
Starch	,,	462
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,354
Oil, Ludricating, Mineral *Galls*		58,751
Oil, Tallow	,,	1,307
Paint	,,	439
Turpentine, Vegetable ...	,,	183
Cigarettes	*Mille*	250
Motor-cars	Pcs.	2
Motor-truck Chassis.....	,,	1
Typewriters	,,	15
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	40
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	52

CITY OF ELWOOD, October 16.
(Agents: Lloyd Evertt, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain.....	Pls.	674
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength...	,,	512
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,018
Oil, Lubricating Mineral *Galls.*		2,727
Dyes, Aniline.. Pkgs. 152 *G. Units*		9,188

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Oct. 16.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai.....Bls. 5	Pls	4.89
Tea, Black other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	48
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	61
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	377
Antimony, Regulus.....	,,	504
Brassware.....	,,	15
Egg Albumen, Dried.....	,,	18
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	404
Woodware	,,	3
Walnuts in Shell.....	,,	750
Skins, Mole, Untanned...	Pcs	4,000
Skins, Lamb, Untanned..	,,	3,500
Skin Mats, Kid, Tanned	,,	2,600

SILVERBEECH, October 17.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ld.
From U. S. of America

Cotton Cloth, Plain	Yds.	8,936
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tubes	Pls.	316
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets	,,	230
Tubes	,,	277
Cotton, Raw:		
American ...Bls.1,250	Pls.	4,231
Gum Resin	,,	1,299
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength...	,,	1,355
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	8,708
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in bulk.....	*Galls*	52,000
Dyes, Aniline kgs 108 *G. Units*		7,215

EMPRESS OF ASIA, October 17.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
To Japan

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1,17
Silk & Artificial Silk Mixtures	,,	4.79
To U. S. of America.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports Bls. 20	Pls.	20.14
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Antung..Bls.411	,,	444.44
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...Bls. 90	,,	89.64
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	,,	16.80
Brassware	,,	40
Hair, Horse	,,	50
Skins, Rabbit Untanned...	Pcs.	54,821
Skins, Lamb, Untanned ...	,,	3,000

The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in, of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital nccessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

Owing to the heavy expense of publication, it is necessary to know as far as possible, how many copies will be desired by the public, hence this offer of a reduced price to advance subscribers of $10 a copy, the price after publication being $12, (Chinese Currency).

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

(ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR CHECK)

MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
(Biographies of Prominent Chinese)
38 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,.....1930.

Please enter order for.....copies of Who's Who in China" at the pre-publication price of Mex. $10 a copy. Check is attached herewith.

Name.....
Address.....

NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—.....*
.....
.....

PUBLICATIONS ON SALE

at The China Weekly Review

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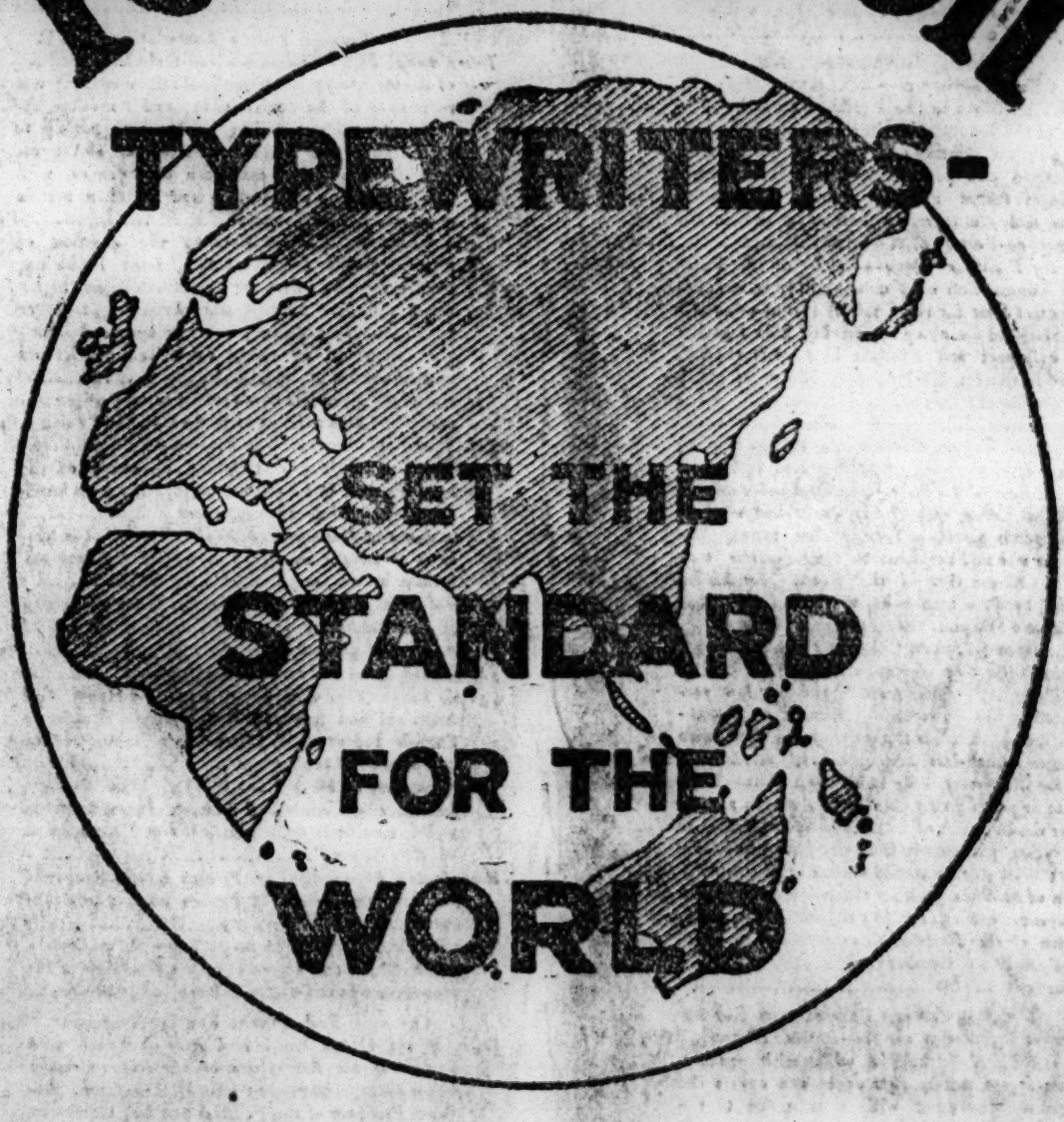

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